THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1780.

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An account of the manner in which the Ruſſians treat perſons affected by the fumes of burning charcoal.

In a letter from Dr Guthrie of Peterſburg, to Dr Prieſtley.

From the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. 69. part 2. 1779.

RUſſian houſes are heated by the means of ovens; and the manner of heating them is as follows. A number of billets of wood are placed in the peech or ſtove, and allowed to burn till they fall in a maſs of bright red cinders; then the vent above is ſhut up, and likewiſe the door of the peech, which opens into the room, in order to concentrate the heat. This makes the tiles of which the peech is compoſed as hot as you deſire, and ſufficiently warms the apartment. But ſometimes a ſervant is ſo negligent as to ſhut up the peech or oven before the wood is ſufficiently burnt: for the red cinders ſhould be turned over from time to time to ſee that no bit of wood remain of a blackiſh colour, but that the whole maſs is of an uniform glare (as if almoſt tranſparent) before the openings are ſhut; elſe the ugar or vapour is ſure to ſucceed to miſmanagement of this ſort. And its effects are as follows.

If a perſon lays himſelf down to ſleep in the room expoſed to the influence of this vapour, he falls into ſo ſound a ſleep that it is difficult to awake him, but he feels (or is ſenſible of) nothing. There is no ſpaſm excited in the *trachea arteria*

or lungs to rouſe him; nor does the breathing, by all accounts, ſeem to be particularly affected; in ſhort, there is no one ſymptom of ſuffocation: but towards the end of the cataſtrophe, a ſort of groaning is heard by people in the next room, which brings them ſometimes to the relief of the ſufferer. If a perſon only ſits down in the room, without intention to ſleep, he is, after ſome time, ſeized with a drowſineſs, and inclination to vomit. However, this laſt ſymptom ſeldom affects a Ruſſian; it is chiefly foreigners who are awaked to their dangers by a nauſea: but the natives, in common with ſtrangers, perceive a dull pain in their heads; and if they do not remove directly, which they are often too ſleepy to do, are ſoon deprived of their ſenſes, and power of motion, inſomuch that if no perſon fortunately diſcover them within an hour after this worſt ſtage, they are irrecoverably loſt: for the Ruſſians ſay, that they do not ſucceed in reſtoring to life thoſe who have lain more than an hour in a ſtate of inſenſibility.

The recovery is always attempted, and often effected, in this manner. They carry the patient immediately out of doors, and lay him upon the ſnow, with nothing on him but a ſhirt and linen drawers. His ſtomach and temples are then well rubbed with ſnow; and cold water, or milk, is poured down his throat. This friction is continued with freſh ſnow until the livid hue, which the body had when brought out, is changed to its natural colour, and life renewed. Then they cure the violent head-ach which remains, by binding on the forehead a cataplaſm of black-rye bread, and vinegar.

In this manner the unfortunate man is perfectly reſtored, without blowing up the lungs, as is neceſſary in the caſe of drowned perſons; on the contrary, they begin to play of themſelves ſo ſoon as the ſurcharge of phlogiſton makes its eſcape from the body.

It is well worthy of obſervation, how diametrically oppoſite the modes are of reſtoring to life thoſe who are deprived of it by water, and thoſe who have loſt it by the fumes of charcoal; the one conſiſting in the internal and external application of heat, and the other in that of cold. It may be alleged, that the ſtimulus of the cold produces heat; and the fact ſeems to be confirmed by the Ruſſian method of reſtoring circulation in a frozen limb by means of friction with ſnow. But what is ſingular in the caſe of people apparently deprived of life in the manner treated of, is, that the body is much warmer when brought out of the room than at the inſtant life is reſtored, and that they awake cold and ſhivering. The colour of the body is alſo changed from a livid red to its natural complexion; which, together with ſome other circumſtances, would almoſt lead one to ſuſpect, that they are reſtored to life by the ſnow and cold water ſomehow or other freeing them from the load of phlogiſton with which the ſyſtem ſeems to be replete; for although the firſt application of cold water to the human body produces heat, yet, if often repeated in a very cold atmoſphere, it then cools inſtead of continuing to heat, juſt as the cold bath does when a perſon remains too long in it.

To the Miniſter of the Pariſh of ——————

REV. SIR,

THE Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury has communicated to me the purport of a letter which he received from Lord Viſcount Stormont, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, ſignifying to him his Majeſty's pleaſure, in conſequence of an addreſs preſented to his Majeſty by the Houſe of Lords in July laſt, that his Grace ſhould give directions to all the Biſhops, his ſuffragans, to procure from the parochial clergy in their reſpective dioceſes, an account of the Papiſts, or reputed Papiſts, within their ſeveral pariſhes; and that they ſhould have the ſame ready to be laid before the Houſe of Lords on the firſt day of the next ſeſſion of parliament. [371.]

I do therefore hereby require you to prepare ſuch a liſt as far as relates to your pariſh, and ſend it to me in St James's ſquare, on or before the 10th day of October next; and if there ſhould be any Papiſts or reputed Papiſts in your pariſh, you will likewiſe inform me of it by the time above mentioned. And I deſire you alſo to inquire, whether there is any Popiſh ſchool or ſchools within your pariſh; and acquaint me, whether any, and what number of children of Proteſtant parents are taught therein.

I am, Rev. Sir, your affectionate brother and humble ſervant, R. LONDON.

Fulham, Auguſt 16. 1780.

Similar letters have been ſent by all the Biſhops in England to their ſubordinate clergy.

In GREAT BRITAIN, GUERNSEY, and JERSEY.

TWO troops horſe-guards.
Two troops horſe-grenadier-guards.
One regiment Royal horſe-guards.
Three regiments dragoon-guards.
1ſt, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21ſt, and 22d regiments of dragoons.

Three regiments of foot-guards, conſiſting of ſeven battalions, from which 1000 men are detached to North America.

Regiments of foot, 1ſt, *two battalions*, 2d, 6th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 25th, 26th, 41ſt *invalids*, 42d *ſecond battalion*, 45th, 48th, 50th, 52d, 59th, 65th, 69th, 78th, 83d, 85th, 95th, 96th, 97th, and 98th.

Four regiments fencibles in North Britain.
Three regiments fencibles in England.

A corps of light dragoons, commanded by Major Liſter; and 40 independent companies of invalids.

The royal regiment of artillery conſiſts of 4 battalions, and has detachments at every place where there are troops, except Ireland and the Eaſt Indies.

General and Staff Officers.

General. Jeffery Lord Amherſt.

Lieutenant-Generals.

Hon. R. Monkton	Hon. Alex. Mackay.
Richard Pierſon	*Com. in Chief North Britain.*
William Haviland	
James Johnſon	Lord Adam Gordon
Hon. Geo. L. Parker	Simon Fraſer

Major-Generals.

William Stile	Thomas Hall
George Warde	Charles Grey
Rob. Skeene, *N. Brit.*	George Morriſon
S. L. Morris	Rich. P. Phillipſon
Thomas Calcraft	Hon. Hen St John

Lieut. Gen. William Amherſt, *Adjutant Gen.*
M. Gen. G. Morriſon, *Quarter Maſter-Gen.*
Lt. Col. A. Williamſon, *Deputy Adj. Gen.*
Col. Wm. Roy, *Deputy Quarter Maſter-Gen.*

IRELAND.

Four regiments of horſe.

Regiments of dragoons, 5th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 18th.

Regiments of foot, 3d, 11th, 19th, 30th, 32d, 36th, 66th, 67th, 68th 77th, and 81ſt.

Ten companies of invalids.
One regiment of royal artillery.

General and Staff Officers.

Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Irwine, *Commander in Chief.*

Lieutenant-Generals.

James Johnſtone	George Preſton
Robert Cunningham	Launcelot Baugh

Major-Generals.

Edward Maxwell	Flower Mocher
Joſeph Gabbet	Ralph Earl of Roſs.

Col. Hon. H. L. Luttrell, *Adjutant-General.*
Lt. Col. David Dundas, *Quartermaſter-Gen.*

NORTH AMERICA.

17th regiment of dragoons.

Regiments of foot, 7th, 8th, 9th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 21ſt, 22d, 23d, 24th, 29th, 31ſt, 33d, 34th, 37th, 38th, 42d *1ſt battalion*, 43d, 44th, 47th, 53d, 54th, 57th, 60th *third batt.* 62d, 63d, 64th, 70th, 71ſt *2d batt.* 74th, 76th, 80th, 82d, and 84th *two battalions.*

Numbers of the Provincial corps uncertain.

General and Staff Officers.

Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, *Commander in Chief.*
Lieutenant-General, Charles Earl Cornwallis.

Major-Generals.

William Tryon	James Pattiſon
Thomas Clarke	Hon. A. Leſlie
Edward Matthew	John Campbell
Auguſtine Prevoſt	

Brigadier-Generals.

Francis M'Lean	William Dalrymple
James Patterſon	Thomas Stirling
George Garth	

Major John André *Adjutant-General.*
Br. Gen. Dalrymple, *Quartermaſter-General.*

WEST INDIES.

Regiments of foot, 4th, 5th, 15th, 27th, 28th, 35th, 40th, 46th, 49th, 55th, 60th *1ſt 2d and 4th battalions*, 79th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91ſt, 92d, 93d, 94th, and 99th.

Of theſe, the 1ſt and part of the 2d battalion of the 60th, the 79th, 88th, and Dalrymple's loyal Iriſh are at Jamaica. The 99th, deſtined for that iſland, was taken with the Weſt-India fleet.

General and Staff Officers.

Major-General, Hon. John Vaughan.

Brigadier-Generals.

Gabriel Chriſtie	Sir Henry Calder Bart.
L. A. Tottenham	William Meadows
A. St. Leger	Archibald Campbell
Robert Preſcot	

L. Col. T. Muſgrave, *Quartermaſter General.*
Major William Brown, *Adjutant-General.*

GIBRALTAR.

Regiments of foot, 12th, 39th, 56th, 58th, 72d, and 2d battalion of the 73d.
Three Hanoverian battalions.

General Officers.

Lt-Gen. Rt. Hon. G. A. Elliot, *Governor.*
Lt-Gen. Robert Boyd, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

MINORCA.

Regiments of foot, 51ſt, and 61ſt.
Two Hanoverian battalions.
Lt-Gen. Hon. James Murray, *Governor.*
Lt-Gen. Sir W. Draper, *Second in Command.*

EAST INDIES.

73d regiment, *1ſt battal.*

AFRICA.

75th regiment of foot.

A Complete Liſt of the Navy of Great Britain, with the names of the Captains of each ſhip, the Fleets on the different ſtations, and the Ships fitting out, in ordinary, and building.

*Thoſe marked thus *, and moſt of the frigates and ſloops, are copper-bottomed.*

GRAND FLEET.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
* Victory	110	Admiral Francis Geary Capt. R. Kempenfelt Capt. S. W. Clayton
* Barfleur	98	V. Adm. Barrington Capt. B. Hill
* Britannia	100	V. Adm. Darby Capt Ja. Brady
* Prince Geo.	98	R. Adm. Digby Capt. W. Fox
* Royal Geo.	100	R. Adm. Sir J. L. Roſs Capt. J. Bourmaſter
* Duke	98	Sir C. Douglas
* Formidable	98	J. Stanton
* Queen	98	A. Innes
* Namur	90	H. Sawyer
* Ocean	90	George Ourry
* Union	90	J. Dalrymple
* Pts. Amelia	80	J. M'Cartney
* Foudroyant	80	J. Jarvis
* Gibraltar	80	J. C. Allen
* Alexander	74	Lord Longford
* Alfred	74	W. Bayne
* Bellona	74	Richard Onſlow
* Canada	74	Sir George Collier
* Courageux	74	Lord Mulgrave
* Defence	74	James Cranſton
* Dublin	74	S. Wallis
* Edgar	74	J. Elliot
* Invincible	74	C. Saxton
* Marlboro'	74	T. Penny
* Monarch	74	A. Duncan
* Valiant	74	S. C. Goodall
* Inflexible	64	*Rayner, dead.*
* Nonſuch	64	Sir James Wallace
* Buffalo	60	R. Cotton

FRIGATES.

La Prudente	36	Hon. W. Waldegrave
Ambuſcade	32	Hon. S. H. Conway
Diana	32	Sir William Burnaby
Licorne	32	Hon. T. Cadogan
Proſerpine	28	Geo. A. Byron

FIRE-SHIPS.

Pluto	8	T. Geary
Incendiary	8	G. A. Meyrick

At HOME, nearly ready for ſea, ſome already failed.

* Ramillies	74	J. Moutray, *convoy to the Weſt-India fleet.*
* Fortitude	74	Sir R. Bickerton
* Princeſſa	70	Sir T. Rich
* Monarcha	70	J. Gell
* Diligence	70	A. Hunt
* Bienfaiſant	64	J. Macbride, *convoy to American fleet.*
* Pr. William	64	S. Douglas
* Belliqueux	64	T. Fitzherbert
Panther	60	J. Harvy
Chatham	50	W. Allen
Jupiter	50	Fr. Reynolds
Leander	50	T. Shirley
Saliſbury	50	C. Inglis
Adamant	50	Gid. Johnſtone
San Carlos	50	Hon. T. Packingham

REPAIRING and will ſoon be fit for ſea.

Blenheim	90	Warwick	50
Cambridge	80	Winchelſea	32
Hero	74	Levant	28
* Prince of Wales	74	Solebay	28
Monmouth	64	Conqueſt	28
St Albans	64	Perſeus	20
Iſis	50		

At the LEEWARD ISLANDS.

* Sandwich	90	Adm. Sir G. B. Rodney Capt. Young
Princeſs Royal	90	R. Adm. Hyde Parker Capt. H. Harmood
Conqueror	74	R. Adm. Rowley Capt. *Watſon, dead*
* Thunderer ‖	74	Com. Walſingham Capt. R. B. Nicholas
Vengeance	74	Com. W. Horham Capt. J. Holloway
Ruſſel	74	Com. Fr. S. Drake Capt.
* Alcide ‖	74	J. Briſbane
* Ajax	74	J. Symons
Albion	74	George Bowyer
* Berwick	74	Hon. K. Stewart
* Centaur	74	J. N. P. Nott
Cornwall †	74	T. Edwards
* Culloden	74	George Balfour
* Cumberland ‖	74	Joſeph Peyton
* Egmont	74	R. Fanſhaw
Elizabeth	74	Hon. F. Maitland
Fame †	74	J. Butchart
Grafton	74	T. Newnham
Magnificent	74	J. Elphinſtone
* Montagu	74	J. Houlton
* Shrewſbury ‖	74	M. Robinſon
Suffolk	74	Ab. Creſpin
* Terrible	74	W. Dickſon
Torbay ‖	74	J. L. Gidoin
* Triumph	74	Ph. Affleck
Boyne	70	C. Cotton
* Intrepid	64	James Ferguſon
Stirling Caſtle	64	R. Carket

‖ *On their way to join, from England.*
† *Said to be worn out, and incapable of ſervice.*

Trident

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Trident	64	A. J. P. Molloy
Vigilant	64	Sir George Home
Yarmouth	64	T. Taylor
Medway	60	W. Affleck
Centurion	50	Richard Braithwaite
Preſton	50	William Truſcot
FRIGATES.		
Acteon	44	R. Keeler
La Fortuné	44	H. C. Chriſtian
Venus	36	J. Douglas
Amazon	32	Hon. W. Finch
Brune	32	
Convert	32	L. Robertſon
Diamond	32	W. Forſter
La Blanche	32	S. Uppleby
L'Alemene	32	James Brine
Thetis	32	R. Linzee, *Convoy*
Andromeda	28	H. Bryne
Boreas	28	C. Thompſon
Cyclops	28	J. Robinſon
Laurel	28	T. Lloyd 2d
Dealcaſtle	24	James Hawkins
Greyhound	24	
Scarborough	20	W. H. K. OHara
Sphynx	20	Fr. J. Hartwell
SLOOPS.		
Cameleon	14	Ar. Walters
Druid	14	J. Bourchier
Favorite	16	J. Manly
Hornet	14	R. Haſwell
Fortune	14	Robinſon
Rover	18	J. T. Duckworth
Barbadoes	14	
Alert	14	Ja. Vaſhon
Savage	16	J. Graves
Surpriſal	18	George Day
Star	12	Ingram
San Vincenté	10	
BOMB-KETCHES.		
Ætna	8	J. Gardiner
Carcaſs	8	Edwards
Veſuvius	8	Clements
FIRE-SHIPS.		
Salamander	8	Hon. J. Finch
Blaſt	8	George Bowen
ARMED SHIPS.		
Albemarle	20	Boſphorus 20
J. Thomas		Antigua 14
Nimrod	14	Pelican 14

At JAMAICA.

Ruby	64	{V. Adm. Sir P. Parker {Capt. J. Cowling
Hector	74	Sir J. Hamilton
Sultan	74	A. Gardner
Lion	64	Hon. W. Cornwallis
Briſtol	50	T. Caulfield
Phœnix	44	Sir Hyde Parker
Janus	44	
Ulyſſes	44	T. Dumareſq
Pallas	36	T. Davy Spry
Loweſtoffe	32	Chr. Parks
Southampton	32	William Garnier
Pomona	28	C. E. Nugent
Reſource	28	P. Fotheringham
Pelican	24	T. Haynes
Unicorn	20	T. L. Frederick
Badger	14	Cath. Collingwood
Drake	14	William Brown
Hound	14	James M'Namara
Tobago	18	C. Hotchkys
Port Royal	18	Ar. Hayne
Jamaica	14	R. Deans
ARMED SHIPS.		
Victor	14	H. Chads
Hinchinbrook	14	Hor. Nelſon
Stork	14	Fr. Le Montais
Porcupine	14	
Sea Nymph	20	Paul

In NORTH-AMERICA.

Europe	64	{V. Adm. Arbuthnot {Capt. William Swincy
Robuſt	74	Ph. Coſby
Raiſonable	64	S. Child
Defiance	64	M. Jacobs
Renown	50	George Dawſon
Rainbow	44	J. Kendal
Roebuck	44	R. Douglas
Romulus	44	G. Gayton
Danae	34	S. Graves
Blonde	32	A Barclay
Pearl	32	George Montagu
Richmond	32	C. Hudſon
Thames	32	Tyr. Howe
Delaware	28	Chr. Maſon
Iris	28	James Hawker
Raleigh	28	James Gambier
Providence	28	J. Henry
Charleſtown	28	Fr. Evans
Guadaloupe	28	Hugh Robinſon
Pandora	28	Anthony Parry
Virginia	28	J. Orde
L'Avanture	26	
Camilla	20	J. Collins
Fowey	20	
Galatea	20	James Reid
Hynde	20	William Young
Hydra	20	Edward Garner
Albany	14	H. Mouat
Bonetta	14	R. Dundas
Diſpatch	14	J. Botham
Delight	14	J. Inglis
Falcon	16	Richard Lock
Nautilus	16	T. Farnham
Raven	14	
Scorpion	16	C. Oſborne
Otter	14	Richard Creyk
Vulture	14	A. Sutherland
Avenger	14	H. Lloyd
Halifax	18	Edmund Bower
Stromboli	8	*Bomb-ketch.*
Lucifer	8	J. P. Ardeſoif *Fire-ſhip.*
Jerſey	60	D. Laird. *Hoſpital-ſhip.*

ARMED

ARMED SHIPS.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*
Pacific	20	Penguin	20
Hampden	20	Northumberland	26
Ulyſſes	20	Pindar	20
Friendſhip	22	Swift (Alpin)	14

On a SECRET SERVICE.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
* London	98	R. Adm. Graves Capt. D. Graves
* Reſolution	74	Com. Sir C. Ogle Capt. Ld R. Manners
* Bedford	74	Edmund Affleck
* Royal Oak	74	Sir Digby Dent
* Prudent	64	T. Burnet
* America	64	S. Thompſon
Amphytrite	24	R. Biggs

At NEWFOUNDLAND.

Portland	50	R. Adm. Edwards Capt. T. Lloyd 1ſt
Oiſeau	32	T. Lloyd
Maidſtone	28	W. Parker
Mercury	28	Is. Preſcott
Proteus	28	C. Chamberlyne
Surpriſe	28	S. Reeves
Veſtal	28	George Keppel
Cygnet	18	P. Baſkerville
Fairy	16	Hon. G. Berkeley
Atalanta	16	T. Marſhall

In the EAST INDIES.

Superb	74	R. Adm. Sir E. Hughes Capt. R. Simonton
Rippon	60	R. Adm. Sir E. Vernon Capt. B. Marlow
Aſia	64	George Vandeput
Burford	64	P. Rainer
Belleiſle	64	J. Brooks
Eagle	64	Amb. Reddal
Exeter	64	Richard King
Worceſter	64	George Talbot
Sartine	32	A. M'Coy
Coventry	28	A. Mitchel
Sea-horſe	24	J. A Panton
Nymph	14	J. Blanket
York	20	B. Bichinoe *Armed ſhip.*

Convoy to the Eaſt-India ſhips.

Prothee	64	C. Buckner
Hannibal	50	B. Caldwell

On the coaſt of AFRICA.

Endymion	44	Ph. Carteret
Beaver's Prize	16	J. A. Drummond
Zephyr	14	J. Inglis

In the MEDITERRANEAN.

Enterpriſe	28	P. Leſlie
Porcupine	24	Sir C. H. Knowles
St Firmin	16	Jon. Faulkner
Minorca	14	Hugh Lawſon

On the coaſt of PORTUGAL.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Romney	50	Com. G. Johnſtone Capt. R. Home
Æolus	32	Chriſtopher Atkins
Tartar	28	A. Græme
Brilliant	28	J. Ford
Cormorant	16	J. W. Payne
Rattleſnake	12	J. M'Laurin

FRIGATES, &c. at or near home.

Aſſurance	44	James Cumming
Charon	44	T. Symonds
Flora	40	W. P. Williams
Minerva	40	C. Fielding
Monſieur	40	Hon. Ch. Phipps
Alarm	32	Sir R. Pierſon
Apollo	32	J. Bazely
Emerald	32	S. Marſhall
Jaſon	32	James Pigot
Cerberus	32	R. Mann
Stag	32	R. P. Cooper
Orpheus	32	J. Colpoys
Dedalus	32	T. Pringle
Fox	32	Hon. T. Windſor
Cleopatra	32	George Murray
Aurora	28	H. Collins
Medea	28	James Montague
Syren	28	Edmund Dod
Boſton	28	William Duddingſtone
Carysfort	28	William Cumming
Creſcent	28	C. Hope
Huſſar	28	C. M. Pole
Lizard	28	Fr. Parry
Milford	28	Ph. Patton
Pegaſus	28	J. Stanhope
Sybill	28	T. Paſley
Triton	28	S. Lutwidge
Nemeſis	28	R. R. Bligh
St Margarite	28	W. Knell
Viper	28	A. Scott
Ariadne	24	M. Squire
Camel	24	J. Packingham
Champion	24	C. P. Hamilton
Garland	24	James Watt
Daphne	20	Lord Hervey
Hyæna	24	Edward Thompſon
Squirrel	20	T. Piercy
Seaford	20	B. Chriſtian
Termagant	24	Arch. Kemp

SLOOPS.

Alderney	14	T. Weſt
Beaver	14	Joſeph Peyton
Childers	14	Hon. J. Chetwynd
Cabot	16	H. Cromwell
Coureur	12	Ch. Major *Taken*
Fly	16	B. Douglas
Fury	18	A. Agnew
Hawke	12	Richard Murray
Hazard	8	
Lynx	14	J. Breton
Martin	14	T. Durell
Oſtrich	14	Sir Jacob Wheat
Endeavour	14	Fr. Woolridge
Porpoiſe	14	*Hin-*

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*	
Hinchinbrook	16	J. Wainwright	
Ranger	12	J. Reynolds	
Swan	14	W. Yeo	
Swallow	14	R. Bickerton	
Waſp	8	James Lys	
Wolf	8	M. Cole	
Helena	14	F. Roberts	
Kite	12	H. Trollope	
Lively	14	J. Inglefield	
Shark	14	Joſeph Vaillant	
Scourge	14	C. Forteſcue	
DuGuayTruirn	18	George Stoney	
Sylph	18	G. A Pultney	
FIRE-SHIPS.			
Sulphur	8	T. Boſton	
Volcano	8		
Firebrand	8	G. Robinſon	
Infernal	8		
Lightning	8	R. Calder	
Baſiliſk	8	Ar. Philip	
Spitfire	8	Ja. Norman	
Comet	8	W. Long	
Harpy	8	Ph. Welſh	
BOMB-KETCHES.			
Thunder	8	J. Wallace	
Terror	8	Charles Wood	
ARMED SHIPS.			
Content	22	A. Roy	
Leith	20	P. Rothe	
Three Siſters	20	H. Weyborn	
Three Brothers	20	T. Hawker	
Merchant	20	Sir H. Heron	
Queen	20	A. Bertie	
Satisfaction	20	P. Foulkes	
Heart of Oak	20	W. Redmon	
Alfred	20	D. Collins	
Loudoun	20	J. Rains	
Wolfeley	32		
Macworth	20	Ja. Dickenſon	
Aid	20		
William	20	G. Gregory	
Ranger	32	H. Baikie	
Retaliation	20		
Greenwich	20	W. Daniel	*Store-ſhip*
Lioneſs	26	W. Grant	*ditto*
GUARD-SHIPS.			
Lennox	74	W. Bennet	*Corke*
Conqueſtadore	60	R. Ad. Roddam Capt. Orrok	*Nore*
Dunkirk	60	R. A. Gambier Capt. Milligen	*Plymouth*
Dromedary	60	R. Ad. Drake Capt. Denne	*Downs*
ROYAL YACHTS in commiſſion.			
Fubbs	8	Hon. T. Percival	
Will. & Mary	8	George Young	
Dorſet	8	Sir A. Schomberg	
Medina	8	J. Moore	
YACHTS out of commiſſion.			
Royal Charlotte	8	Royal Auguſta	8
Katharine	8	Mary	8

SHIPS in ORDINARY, or PRISON-SHIPS.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*
Neptune	90	Windſor	60
Dragon	74	Firm	60
Hercules	74	Antelope	50
Kent	74	Colcheſter	50
Mars	74	Ludlow Caſtle	40
Temeraire	74	Lynn	40
Warſpight	74	Pool	40
Chicheſter	70	Flamborough	20
Devonſhire	66	Nightingale	20
Eſſex	64	Revenge, *uſed as a church-ſhip at*	
Hampton Court	64	*Chatham*	64
Modeſte	64	Orford, *Hoſpital-ſhip, ditto*	66
St Anne	64	San Carlos, *ditto*	32
St Antonio	64	San Raphael	28
Achilles	60		
Dreadnought	60		
Pembroke	60		

SHIPS BUILLING.

Royal Sovereign	100	Leopard	50
Atlas	90	Aſſiſtance	50
Glory	90	Meduſa	50
St George	90	Europe	50
Warrior	74	Dolphin	44
Bombay Caſtle	74	Diomede	44
Ganges	74	Argo	44
Carnatic	74	Arethuſa	38
Irreſiſtible	74	Latona	38
Goliah	74	Perſeverance	36
Cæſar	74	Amphion	32
Bulwark	74	Mermaid	32
Polyphemus	64	Juno	32
Diadem	64	Active	32
Anſon	64	Aſtrea	32
Magnanime	64	Ceres	32
Standard	64	Succeſs	32
Sampſon	64	Iphigenia	32
Sceptre	64	Quebec	32
Crown	64	Crocodile	24
Africa	64	Eurydice	24
Dictator	64	Narciſſus	24
Stately	64	Mirmidon	20
Repulſe	64	Alegator	16
Agamemnon	64	Zebra	14
Scipio	64	Tiſiphone } Fire-	8
Ardent	64	Alecto } Ships	8

In commiſſion, ſhips of the line, including fifty gun-ſhips,	106
As guard-ſhips,	4
Frigates, -	111
Sloops, Fire-ſhips, and Bombs,	87
Armed ſhips - -	37
Royal Yachts -	4
Total ſhips in commiſſion	349
Of the line, in ordinary, or priſon-ſhips	25
Repairing 8, Building 31,	39
Frigates in ordinary, or priſon-ſhips,	7
Repairing 5, Building 19,	24
Sloops and Fire-ſhips building	4
Royal Yachts not in commiſſion	4

Number of FRENCH and SPANISH Ships of the Line, with the Names of those that compose their Combined Fleet.

Spanish ships in the Combined Fleet.

Ships.	Guns.	Ships	Guns.
Le Santissima Trinidada	120	St Raphael	70
		St Joaquim	70
La Conceptiona	90	St Damaso	70
El Tonante	80	St Isidoro	70
St Ferdinando	80	St Eugenio	70
St Carlos	80	St Lorenzo	70
St Vincente	80	El Firmo	70
Santa Isabella	70	El Galicia	70
El Angel de Guardo	70	St Pasquali	70
El Serioso	70	El Brilliante	70
El Atlas	70	El Septentrione	64
St Pedro Apostolo	70	El Mino	56
El Oriente	70		

French Ships in the Combined Fleet.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Invincible	110	*Designed for* C. d'Estaing / Marquis Lacarri
Terrible	110	Ch. Trefflemannes
Auguste	80	Visc. de Rochechouard
St Esprit	80	M. De Thayes de Cri *returned*
Languedoc	84	M. Bougainville
G'orieux	74	Chr. de Bauffet
Bourgogne	74	Marin
Hero	74	Leroi de la Grange
Zodiaque	74	de la Porte Vezins
Scipion	74	Baron de Durfort
Zelée	74	de Suffien
Marseillois	74	d'Albert de Rions
Protecteur	74	Chr. d'Apchon
Guerrier	74	M. de Pavillon
Actif	74	M. de Choisy / M. de la Casdonnée
Northumberl.	74	M. de Briqueville
Bien Aime	74	
Cæsar	74	Count de l'Epinay
Alexander	64	
Hardi	64	M. de Brades
Lion	64	M. de la Clue
Sagittaire	56	M. de Mezieres

French Ships of the Line in Commission.

Combined fleet	22
West Indies	23
St Domingo	3
America	6
East Indies	7
Brest and Rochfort	6
Total commission	67
Not in commission or repairing	9
Old East-Indiamen fitting out, for 60 guns	4
Fifties	3

Number of New Ships building not perfectly ascertained.

Spanish Ships of the Line in Commission.

Combined fleet	24
West Indies	12
Total commission	36
Not in commission or repairing	21
Fifties	1

New ships building not perfectly ascertained.

Total French	67
Total Spanish	36
	103
Not in commission or repairing	38

RUSSIA NEUTRAL Fleet.

First Squadron for the Mediterranean.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.	
St Isidore	74	R. Adm. Borrissow / Capt. Chev. Gibbs	*English*
Azai	66	Spiritow	
America	66	Cocoffzow	
Slava Rossoy	66	Buscarow	
Texerdoi	66	Salmanow	
Patrique	32	Dennison	*English*
Simeon	32	Goloffkin	

Second Squadron, North Seas.

St Panteleimon	74	R. Adm. Kruse / Capt Chev. Burke	*Irish*
St Nicholas	64	Chev. Dugdale	*Eng.*
St Alexandre Newski	64	Buchan	*Scotch*
Hermolandia	64	Powalischin	
Blano Polutchii	64	Melrikow	
Maria	32	Kurzaneff	

Third Squadron, Portugal.

Jezekil	74	Com. Chev. Palioin / Capt. Hanikow	
Spiridon	66	Odintow	
Pr. Vladimir	66	Knaschowskoy	
David	66	de Detton	*French*
Darius	66	M'Kenzie	*Scotch*
Alexander	32	M'Karnuff	

The preceding lists of Land and Sea Forces are taken from the political Magazine for August.

An authentic register of the Import and Export Trade of Great Britain, copied from a paper laid before his Majesty.

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1776	L. 12,386,777	L. 17,346,844
1777	11,400,100	17,542,841
1778	13,216,701	17,814,640

Hence it appears, that the assertions respecting our ruined commerce are ideal.

Account

Account of the tumults, concluded. [362.]

Our laſt ended with the occurrences of Wedneſday, June 7.; in the evening of which day, the military, by order of the king and council, began to act without waiting for an order from the civil magiſtrate; by which the mob was ſoon diſcomfited.

On *Thurſday*, June 8. in the morning, ſeveral hundreds of the iron hoops of the caſks that had been burnt the preceding night, were lying oppoſite Mr Langdale's upper houſe. In this houſe, 90,000 gallons of ſpirits were deſtroyed, and in the lower houſe 30,000.

The following hand-bill was circulated.

"It is earneſtly requeſted of all peaceable and well-diſpoſed perſons, as well Proteſtants aſſociated as others, that they will abſtain from wearing blue cockades: as theſe enſigns are now aſſumed by a ſet of miſcreants, whoſe purpoſe it is to burn this city, and plunder its inhabitants; and who wiſh, by diſtributing among better-diſpoſed perſons, and prevailing on them to wear thoſe marks and diſtinctions, to ſereen themſelves from the deteſtation and puniſhment due to their enormous crimes. And it is further recommended to all tradeſmen and maſters of families, not to employ or retain in their ſervice any perſons who diſtinguiſh themſelves by wearing blue cockades."

About eleven o'clock, a great number of people went to the Marſhalſea, and begun to pull it down; but before they could ſet fire to it, a military force arrived, and prevented their effecting their purpoſe. It is ſaid that near thirty perſons were killed on this occaſion.

Between two and three, a fellow with a blue cockade went into a houſe in Biſhopſgate ſtreet, and with a drawn knife in his hand, demanded money, ſwearing that the houſe ſhould be pulled down if the requeſt was not granted. He was inſtantly ſecured, and brought to the Poultry compter.

A young chimney-ſweeper headed about twenty of the rioters, and going into an eminent houſe in Newgate-ſtreet, demanded to ſee the religious books. They were accordingly produced; and, to the aſtoniſhment of the gentleman and his family, this ſooty hero turned the Bible upſide down, and ſeeming to read, ſaid, "it was the right religion, — it was Lord Gordon's religion, by God!"

In the afternoon, about four o'clock, a party of the mob got through the ruins of the Fleet priſon, and attempted to ſet fire to ſome houſes adjoining; but a large party of the military arriving, ſurrounded the priſon, and ſent in a detachment to drive them out; while the party at the door knocked down and wounded moſt of them with their bayonets as they ran off.

The gentlemen in the borough armed themſelves, and attacked a large party of the inſurgents in Tooley ſtreet, routed them, wounded ſeveral of the ringleaders, and took numbers priſoners.

All this day numbers of gentlemen, with the military, were employed in pulling the blue cockades from the hats of every perſon they met. It was now as unſafe to be ſeen with theſe emblems of rebellion, as it was unſafe during ſome of the preceding days to be ſeen without them.

Seventy of the rioters were taken among the ruins of Newgate in the afternoon. The fire had broke out again: whether they had kindled it anew or not, is uncertain.

The ſituation of Lord Rockingham's houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare carried with it every appearance of its being a ſeat of war. Every front-room of the houſe was full of ſoldiers, prepared for the reception of the rioters; and his Lordſhip's ſtables were turned into barracks, in which troops of cavalry were continually in readineſs for action.

All the barriſters of the ſeveral Inns of Court armed themſelves for their own defence. The Attorney-General and Mr Mansfield were the firſt promoters of this ſpirited plan; which has been honoured with his Majeſty's approbation.

The civil officers, aided by the military, all this day patrolled the ſtreets, and ſurrounded and ſearched all the houſes and lanes noted for the reſort of diſorderly people, in order to apprehend the felons eſcaped from the ſeveral jails. Many were retaken.

In the evening the following hand-bill was circulated.

"NO FRENCH RIOTERS.

This is to give notice, that it now appears, that the horrible riots which have been committed in this city, have been promoted by French money; and to call upon all honeſt men to ſtand forth againſt rioters, who, under the cloak of religion,

gion, are wantonly deſtroying our property, and endeavouring to overſet our happy conſtitution. If the French are ſuffered, by theſe means, to prevail, Popery will certainly be introduced; which we have no reaſon to fear from a Britiſh parliament."

The Houſe of Lords met this day, and adjourned to Monday June 19.—— The Earl of Abingdon had prepared a ſpeech, but the Houſe was adjourned before he came.—The ſpeech is publiſhed, viz.

"My Lords,

I do not riſe to treſpaſs on your Lordſhips time. I know the hour is come, when to act, and not to debate, is the buſineſs of this Houſe. But, my Lords, I riſe moſt earneſtly to intreat and implore your Lordſhips to ſtop the effuſion of human blood, and to reſtore quiet to this kingdom, by repealing the act of parliament that has given occaſion to our preſent anarchy and confuſion. Let me conjure you, my Lords, in your wiſdom, to do this: I ſay, in your wiſdom; for, my Lords, ſuppoſing the act ever ſo juſt, ſuppoſe it ever ſo right, have you power to maintain it? is your force equal to this? It is not. But if it was, do you think your ſoldiers would fight for you in ſuch a cauſe? If they do not, my Lords, what is to become of our country? Let me conjure you, my Lords, for juſtice ſake, to repeal this law; I ſay, for juſtice ſake. It was held out as a law for Scotland; and one of your ſecretaries of ſtate took upon himſelf to anſwer for the legiſlature, and to ſay that it ſhould not extend to Scotland [41. 169.]: and if Scotland is to have this indulgence, why is it to be refuſed to the people of England? My Lords, I could multiply arguments without end, to indace your Lordſhips to a concurrence in opinion with me. But, as I ſaid before, this is not a time for debate. There is one argument, however, which I muſt mention: I fear, my Lords, that there is, at the bottom of all this diſturbance, the deep-laid ſcheme of a dark cabal to diſſolve the conſtitution of this country, and to eſtabliſh a military government upon its ruins. Let us, my Lords, defeat the purpoſes of thoſe devils incarnate, and by giving peace to the people, reſtore the conſtitution to itſelf.

My Lords, I ſhall therefore move your Lordſhips, That leave be given for bringing in a bill, for the purpoſe of repealing the act of the 18th George III. intitled, "An act for relieving his Majeſty's ſubjects profeſſing the Popiſh religion, from certain penalties and diſabilities impoſed on them by an act made in the 11th and 12th years of the reign of King William III. intitled, *An act for the further preventing the growth of Popery*;" and that the ſame be brought in immediately."

The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, attended by a ſufficient number of members to authoriſe his taking the chair, went down to Weſtminſter ſo early as twelve o'clock, and opened the Houſe.—The Lord Advocate roſe immediately: and after expatiating on the impropriety of proceeding to buſineſs in the preſent diſtracted ſtate of affairs, he moved, That the Houſe do adjourn to Monday the 19th inſtant. Which was agreed to *nem. con.*

The arrangement that had been made of the military this day produced ſo good an effect, that there was no riot or diſturbance in the courſe of the night.

On *Friday*, June 9. peace and tranquillity were ſo far reſtored, that men had leiſure to reflect on the horrors to which they had been expoſed, with temper and coolneſs; and returned to buſineſs, which had been ſuſpended for ſome time.—— In order to diſſipate the idea that the rioters were to be tried by martial law, the following hand-bill was circulated in every quarter of the town.

"Whereas ſome ill-deſigning and malicious perſons have publiſhed, for the purpoſe of diſquieting the minds of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, that it is intended to try the priſoners now in cuſtody by martial law; notice is given, by authority, that no ſuch purpoſe or intention has ever been in the contemplation of government; but that the ſaid priſoners will be tried by the due courſe of law, as expeditiouſly as may be."

At eleven o'clock a council was held at Lord Stormont's office. It broke up at one o'clock; when the Lords in adminiſtration went to St James's, where the King had a levee. His Majeſty retired to the cloſet ſoon after two; where a cabinet-council was convened, to take into their ſerious conſideration the moſt effectual means of ſecuring the promoters of the late alarming commotions. In conſequence of the above council, a warrant was iſſued by the Secretaries of State, directed to Mann and Staley, two

two of his Majeſty's meſſengers in ordinary, for apprehending Lord George Gordon. The meſſengers inſtantly repaired to his houſe in Welbeck-ſtreet, and were introduced to his Lordſhip; whom they made acquainted with the nature of their viſit. Lord George replied, — "If you are ſure it is me you want, I am ready to attend you." Upon which, a hackney-coach being previouſly got ready, and a party of the light horſe having received orders to attend in an adjacent ſtreet, his Lordſhip was conducted ſafely by them, about ſix o' clock, to the Horſe-guards. The inhabitants of Welbeck-ſtreet collected about the carriage, and inveighed againſt him bitterly, as the author of all the preſent calamities; to avoid which reproaches, he deſired the blinds to be drawn up; which requeſt the meſſengers complied with. A long examination took place in the war-office before the Lord Preſident, Lord North, Lord Amherſt, the Secretaries of State, and ſeveral other Lords of the Privy Council; and at half an hour after nine, Lord George was committed a cloſe priſoner to the Tower. The guards that attended him were by far the greateſt in number ever remembered to guard a ſtate-priſoner: A large party of infantry preceded in front; his Lordſhip following in a coach, in which were two officers; two ſoldiers rode behind the coach; and immediately followed Gen. Carpenter's regiment of dragoons; after which came a colonel's guard of the foot guards; beſides a party of the militia, which marched on each ſide of the coach. The cavalcade paſſed over Weſtminſter bridge, through St George's fields, the Borough, and ſo on to the Tower; where his Lordſhip alighted, ſeemingly in good ſpirits, about ten o'clock. His Lordſhip reſted the firſt night in the Governor's apartments. The populace who attended on this occaſion conducted themſelves with ſingular decorum.—— The commitment, and the order to the gaoler and two wardens, follow, viz.

The commitment.

"Theſe are, in his Majeſty's name, to authoriſe and require you, to receive into your cuſtody, the body of the Rt Hon. George Gordon, Eſq; commonly called Lord George Gordon, herewith ſent you for high treaſon; and you are to keep him ſafe and cloſe, until he ſhall be delivered by due courſe of law. And for ſo doing this ſhall be your warrant.

Given at Whitehall, the 9th of June 1780.

STORMONT.
HILLSBOROUGH.

To the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, or his Deputy."

The orders to the Gaoler and Wardens.

"1. The wardens appointed to keep a cloſe priſoner, ſhall not preſume to leave him a moment alone, either night or day; or to change their duty with other wardens, but by order of the conſtable, lieutenant, deputy-lieutenant, or major of the Tower.

2. There muſt be no pen, ink, or paper, brought in to the priſoner, nor he ſuffered to uſe any, or receive any paper, or books of any kind, until they are examined by ſome one of the officers above mentioned.

3. They are to permit no perſon to have admittance into the room he is confined in, or to ſpeak to him; nor any cloaths, linen or woollen, or any other thing whatſoever, to be carried out or brought in to the priſoner, until they are examined by the wardens before the gentleman-gaoler; who are carefully to ſee that no arms, money, or writing whatſoever, be concealed in them. If any ſuch are found, a report to be immediately made of it, as alſo of any other thing that may happen extraordinary, to ſuch of the Tower-officers as ſhall at that time command within the Tower.

4. The wardens muſt not ſuffer the priſoner to walk in any other apartment of the houſe, or to come out of his room; and if any other perſon or perſons ſhall attempt to ſpeak to the priſoner, either at the window or any other way, the wardens ſhall immediately call the guard to apprehend them, until farther orders from the officer commanding in the Tower.

5. If the gentleman-gaoler ſhall neglect to ſee the priſoner, either when he locks up at night, or when he unlocks in the morning, the wardens ſhall be obliged to make a report of ſuch neglect, to ſuch of the Tower-officers as ſhall then command in the Tower.

6. The wardens, therefore, with the gentleman-gaoler, are every night and morning to examine all parts of the pri-

foner's room, to see that no alterations are made at the windows, or door, or locks, or bolts withinside, or bars forced, or walls broken down, or any thing else attempted, that might favour an escape, or look like a correspondence abroad; of all which they shall immediately give notice to the officer commanding in the Tower.

Tower, June 9. 1780."

The circumstance that first induced administration to take Lord George into custody is said to have been this. In the heat of his too successful enthusiasm, he wrote a letter, which he sent for insertion to the conductor of a morning publication, addressed to his religious associates, wherein he recommended to them to nourish the noble spirit that had so laudably taken possession of them; and told them, that he did not in the smallest degree doubt, that an unlimited compliance with all their requisitions would be the undoubted consequence of their perseverance. He at the same time indeed annexed a kind of exhortation for the preservation of peace and good order; but as this concluding suggestion was too repugnant to the general tenor of the epistle, and also far too faintly urged to produce an adequate effect, the printer deemed it the best step he could take for the welfare and quiet of his country, to send this letter to government; which he accordingly did, in a note addressed to Lord Hillsborough. His Lordship, on the receipt of the letter, caused a council to be convened; before whom he produced it. The unanimous opinion they held upon it was, that it was of a very inflammatory tendency, and that the author was undoubtedly amenable to the laws as the promoter of a traiterous sedition. As a further sanction, however, for the measures they intended to adopt towards him, an order was immediately issued to the post-office, enjoining all letters franked G. GORDON, to whatever quarter they might be addressed, to be from that time detained, and transmitted to the office of one of the secretaries of state. In consequence of this mandate, several letters, written by the deluded young nobleman, were stopped, and afterwards laid before the cabinet. Most of these were directed to Scotland, and were replete with observations equally subversive of order, religion, and liberty. He gave a faithful narrative of the transactions which had taken place in the metropolis; and instead of accompanying the relation with those expressions of horror and disapprobation which must have actuated every good and well-disposed citizen, he seemed rather to exult in the event, as nothing pervaded these epistles but rapturous encomiums on the "glorious cause," and extravagant panegyrics on the noble spirit displayed by his *brethren* in the defence of it. —— Besides letters addressed to or franked by Lord George Gordon, a great number of intercepted letters, that had been stopped at the post-office and other places, belonging to foreign agents, were carried to the offices of the secretaries of state for examination.

A third royal proclamation was this day issued, viz.

"GEORGE R.

Whereas a great number of disorderly persons have for several days past assembled themselves together, in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and have been guilty of many acts of treason, rebellion, and felony, having formed designs to break open and destroy the gaols and prisons, and to set loose the prisoners confined therein, and having actually broke into and set on fire the gaol of Newgate, the king's-bench prison, and the prison of the Fleet, and released the prisoners, and made attempts on other gaols and prisons in and about this metropolis; and having set fire to and pulled down the dwelling houses of divers of our peaceable subjects, and also set fire to, burnt and destroyed the materials thereof, and the furniture and other effects found therein; and also taken money from divers of our subjects: We therefore, taking the same into our most serious consideration, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to publish and declare our resolution, That the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the said offences be prosecuted as expeditiously as may be, according to the due course of law; and we do hereby enjoin and require all justices of the peace, sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables, and all other our loving subjects, to be aiding and assisting to the utmost of their power, in detecting, apprehending, and bringing to justice the said offenders. And we are graciously pleased to promise, that if any person shall discover any other person or persons who are guilty of any of the said

offences,

offences, ſo as that the perſon or perſons diſcovered may be proſecuted for the ſame, ſuch diſcoverer ſhall have and receive, as a reward, upon conviction of ſuch offender or offenders, the ſum of *fifty pounds*, and alſo our gracious pardon for the ſaid offence, in caſe the perſon making ſuch diſcovery ſhall himſelf be liable to be proſecuted for the ſame: and the commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of our Exchequer are hereby required to make payment accordingly of the ſaid rewards." *Dated June 9.*

This day the ſhops in the city were opened as uſual; buſineſs in the courts in Weſtminſter hall, which had been ſuſpended, was reſumed; many ſtories were propagated which time has ſince diſcovered to be groundleſs; and the phrenzy that had poſſeſſed the people, terminated by ſtrengthening the hands of government.

In the London papers of June 17. there is a copy of the return made to Lord Amherſt, of the number killed and wounded in the late diſturbances, viz. Killed by the aſſociation and guards 109, and by the light horſe 101, is 210, and died in hoſpitals 75, in all 285; and priſoners then under cure 173. Total killed and wounded 458.

To the preceding narrative we ſhall add remarks ſelected from the papers by the compiler of the Gentleman's Magazine, viz.

" 1. A ſet of well-meaning men, who could not have been aware of the conſequences, met for the defence of the eſtabliſhed religion, and called themſelves the *Proteſtant Aſſociation*.

2. In conſequence of this aſſociation, Lord George Gordon called a public meeting to preſent a petition to parliament, profeſſedly with a good intention.

3. As no proper police exiſts in this country, the advertiſement iſſued for ſuch purpoſe had a direct tendency to collect thieves, pickpockets, houſebreakers, &c.

4. Such an aſſembly (not the aſſociators themſelves) being unwilling, in the firſt inſtance, to manifeſt their real intentions, attacked ſuch places as rather led the public off their guard; but the moment they found themſelves formidable, depredations were committed upon the private property of individuals, magiſtrates, &c. while the bank itſelf was not forgotten.

5. If any regular plan for burning the city, or ruining the nation, had been previouſly concerted, common ſenſe would have dictated, that an attempt upon the bank ſhould have been the firſt ouvert act, before the burning of Newgate, when violence raged in its fury, and when it met with no oppoſition. That there was no previous plan, is obvious to common ſenſe; becauſe it is not ſo much as pretended that there ever was any private meetings held by the aſſociation; nor is there the leaſt ſhadow of reaſon, from any thing that has appeared upon the trials of the rioters, to ſuppoſe that there ever was. Their meetings were as public as the meetings at Ranelagh, or any other place of entertainment, and the object they had in view as publicly recommended as the intereſt of religion is at church. Did this look like a plot to rob the bank and burn the city? Surely he muſt be a credulous man indeed to believe in a plot, where, to make it ſo, they could only find one conſpirator!

6. If there had been any ringleaders of note, even behind the curtain, the trials of thoſe who have been condemned as moſt active in the riot would certainly have led to a diſcovery; but we find, that a blind and ignorant fury, inflamed by drunkenneſs, and ſeconded by the intereſted views of thieves and houſebreakers, has, in fact, been the cauſe of the whole commotion."

Quiet was now reſtored in London and its environs; but a diſturbance of the like kind broke out at Bath; which, however, was happily ſoon quaſhed. — In the evening of Friday, June 9. a footman and ſome boys began the miſchief, by breaking the windows of a houſe where the Roman-Catholic prieſt reſided, adjoining to a new Romiſh chapel lately built. At night they were joined by great numbers, moſt of them ſtrangers; who broke open the chapel-doors, and began to throw the materials out at the windows. The magiſtrates and peace-officers aſſembled as ſoon as poſſible; but ere they could exert themſelves, the mob had increaſed to a great multitude. The riot-act was read, and ſome perſons were ſeized, but inſtantly reſcued. The magiſtrates and many reſpectable citizens endeavoured to prevail on the mob to diſperſe, but without effect. Major Moleſworth, with a few of the city-volunteers haſtily collected, got into the chapel,

chapel, and put out the fire ſeveral times; which the mob repeatedly kindled. About twenty more of the volunteers were ſoon after got together; and Capt. Duperre, at the requeſt of the mayor, headed them, and led them into the chapel, their pieces not loaded. The inſtant they entered the chapel, the mob ruſhed in upon them on all ſides, and a piſtol was fired at Capt. Duperre; which fortunately miſſed him, and as fortunately killed an old rioter, who had been once before wounded at an inſurrection at Trowbridge. But this ſo incenſed the mob, who ſuppoſed the man to be ſhot by one of the volunteers, that they immediately ſet fire to the chapel: and the volunteers, finding it impoſſible to reſiſt ſo large a body, made a ſlow and good retreat. The chapel, and ſix or ſeven houſes that ſurrounded it, were entirely burnt by four in the morning. The mob were then prevailed on to diſperſe, without carrying into execution the remainder of their diabolical plan; for they had declared their reſolution to burn the old chapel, and the houſes of ſeveral Roman-Catholics reſiding at Bath. Expreſſes had been ſent to Wells, Devizes, &c. for troops; and Maj. Mallock, of the Queen's dragoons, arrived, with about 40 horſe, before five next morning; Capt. Taylor, with 60 more of the ſame regiment, before ſeven, from Devizes; and Capt. Barnaby, with about 240 of the Hereford militia, by nine o'clock, from Wells. Quiet was immediately reſtored. The gutting and firing of the chapel was executed with amazing haſte and regularity; and not a ſingle perſon was inſulted, except thoſe who attempted to ſeize the rioters. It was the general opinion, that the leaders in the riot were perſons ſent from London.

At London the magiſtrates, &c. were now buſied in diſcovering and apprehending the perſons guilty of the late atrocious riots. Parties of the military, accompanied by Sir John Fielding's men, and directed by them, began, on Thurſday, the 8th, to ſearch the old haunts of thoſe incorrigible criminals who but a day or two before had been releaſed from confinement; and there found numbers of them, ready to purſue their former courſes, or to return to the dungeons from whence they had been delivered. It is incredible with what facility almoſt the whole body of theſe delinquents were in a few days apprehended, and again reſtored to their former or other gaols.

On Saturday, June 10. about five o' clock in the morning, Mr Fiſher, the ſecretary to the Proteſtant Aſſociation, was apprehended, at his houſe, and carried to the Tower. In the evening he was examined before the privy council; and nothing appearing againſt him, the committee, or the aſſociation, he was honourably diſmiſſed. —— Mr Hopkins, one of the managers of the aſſociation, was likewiſe taken up, examined, and diſmiſſed.

This evening a deputation of the committee of the aſſociation waited on Lord North, offering, if they had done any thing contrary to law, to ſtand a trial. His Lordſhip received them politely, and told them, that no charge whatever was deſigned to be brought againſt the ſecretary, the committee, or the aſſociation.— They ſhewed his Lordſhip a copy of a letter deſigned to be printed, which his Lordſhip approved of. — Of this letter many thouſands were diſtributed. It was dated next day, which was Sunday; and we inſert a copy of it, viz.

"SIR, *London, June* 11. 1780.

As citizens, as peaceable members of civil ſociety, and as loyal ſubjects, we think it our bounden duty to acquaint you, and to beg that you will to the utmoſt of your power acquaint every one, that the petitions of his Majeſty's Proteſtant ſubjects would have been conſidered before now, but for the unhappy diſtractions occaſioned by an unruly and tumultuous mob, who, under pretence of oppoſing Popery, have been guilty of many moſt heinous offences. The Proteſtant Aſſociation has no connection, directly nor indirectly, with theſe lawleſs rioters.

The military power which has been called in, was not to reſiſt the Proteſtants of London, &c. but to quell the riots, and prevent a continuance of that havock and devaſtation which theſe unhappy cities have experienced for many days paſt.

We have the happineſs to acquaint you, that the dreadful confuſion is, by the vigilance of government, in a great meaſure ſubſided; and we moſt earneſtly wiſh and pray peace may be completely reſtored.

By order of the Committee,

J. FISHER, Secretary.

Goulſton-ſquare, Whitechapel."

The

The Lord Mayor laid before a court of Aldermen held on Saturday June 10. the following letter.

"After our hearty commendations to your Lordſhip,—

Whereas great numbers of diſorderly perſons, armed with guns, piſtols, and other offenſive weapons, have aſſembled themſelves for ſome nights paſt, and have committed divers the moſt daring and violent outrages, to the great terror of all his Majeſty's ſubjects: And whereas there is reaſon to apprehend, that many of them ſtill lie concealed within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the liberties thereof, and within the borough of Southwark, in the county of Surrey, with intent to aſſemble themſelves again, in order to proceed to the commiſſion of the like acts of violence: And whereas we think it neceſſary that the ſheriffs of the city of London, and all other the civil magiſtrates and peace-officers within the ſaid city, ſhould be called upon at this time to exert their utmoſt diligence in the diſcharge of their reſpective duties, not only to ſuppreſs, but to prevent all riotous meetings and tumultuous aſſemblies: We do therefore, in his Majeſty's name, and by his expreſs command, hereby pray and require your Lordſhip, to call upon the ſaid ſheriffs of London, and all other the civil magiſtrates and peace-officers of the city of London, and to ſignify to them his Majeſty's pleaſure, that, taking with them ſuch aſſiſtance as they ſhall judge neceſſary, they do cauſe the moſt ſtrict and diligent ſearch to be made for all idle and diſorderly perſons lurking within the city of London; and them having found, they are forthwith to apprehend and ſecure, that they may be dealt with according to law: and the ſheriffs of the city of London, and all other the civil magiſtrates and peace-officers of the ſaid city, are in like manner required to make the moſt diligent ſearch, in all public houſes, and other places within the city of London, where they may have reaſon to ſuſpect that any guns, piſtols, or other offenſive weapons may be concealed, and to ſeize and ſecure the ſame. And no not doubting of your ready compliance herewith, we bid your Lordſhip farewell.—From the Council-Chamber at Whitehall, the 9th day of June 1780. [Signed] BATHURST. P. GEO. GERMAIN. ONSLOW. NORTH. EDGCUMBE. C. SPENCER. TOWNSHEND.

To our loving friend the Lord Mayor of the city of London."

On this the court came to the following reſolutions.

"Reſolved, That the ſeveral Aldermen of this city do immediately repair to their reſpective wards; and, calling together the peace-officers of each ward, with ſuch other aſſiſtance as they may find neceſſary, immediately iſſue warrants for ſearching for, and ſecuring all idle and diſorderly perſons, who ſhall be found lurking in their reſpective wards; and alſo for ſearching for and ſeizing all arms which ſhall be found in ſuſpected places, or in the poſſeſſion of ſuch idle and diſorderly perſons; and to cauſe diligent ſearch to be forthwith made accordingly.

Reſolved, That all perſons keeping public houſes within this city and the liberties thereof, do ſhut up their houſes at ten o'clock in the evening, and not ſell any beer or other liquors after that time, till five o'clock in the enſuing morning."

At the deſire of the court, Mr Recorder drew up an anſwer to the letter of the privy council, including the two reſolutions juſt now recited, which was ſigned by the Lord Mayor, and ſent the ſame evening to the Earl Bathurſt, Preſident.—Next court day, June 13. the Lord Mayor laid before the court a letter from the Earl Bathurſt, dated June 11. which he had received on Sunday afternoon; "acknowledging, in the name of the Board, that zeal and attention which his Lordſhip and the court of Aldermen had ſhewn in the matter recommended to them by the privy council."

His Lordſhip laid before the court on the 10th a letter from the Lord Viſcount Stormont, and the Earl of Hillſborough, ſecretaries of ſtate, in anſwer to a letter ſent from his Lordſhip and the two ſheriffs, reſpecting the ſtate of the Poultry and Woodſtreet compters, and requeſting permiſſion to lodge what priſoners might be taken who had been concerned in the late riots, in the Tower of London; and another letter, which he had received in the afternoon of the preceding day, deſiring him to attend the privy council at ſeven o'clock that evening.

The letter from the ſecretaries of ſtate, was dated, St James's, Friday, half after four, June 9. 1780.—"There are (ſay they) many reaſons which would make it highly improper that any of the

objects of impriſonment who hereafter ſhall be committed to you, ſhould be ſent to the Tower. The beſt way to ſupply the inſufficiency of the gaol of Newgate in its preſent ſtate, appears to us to be, that you ſhould chuſe any of the city-halls or other public buildings, which you think the fitteſt for the purpoſe; and upon your acquainting us with the places ſo fixed upon as temporary priſons, a ſufficient force will be ſent to guard them."

The Lord Mayor attended the privy council in obedience to the ſummons, was examined, and diſmiſſed. — The papers ſay, that his Lordſhip was blamed for not being ſufficiently active in ſuppreſſing the tumults, and for diſcharging ſeveral of the rioters when in the cuſtody of the military.

On Friday, June 9. the following plan was ſent by the Lord Mayor to the Aldermen and Deputies of the ſeveral wards, recommended to the general meeting of the houſe keepers. "The Alderman or Deputy of each ward, and the ſeveral houſekeepers and gentlemen being met, that they throw themſelves into four diviſions by ballot; each diviſion, with their arms, to take watch by rotation. That the houſekeepers and gentlemen not on guard, have their arms ready prepared, to proceed on beat of drum to the head-quarters of the ward. Patroles to be ſent about the ward, in order to keep a watch over alehouſes and diſorderly places; alſo to prevent any number of people collecting together; to ſuffer no ſigns of countenancing the rioters to prevail, as wearing badges, huzzaing, and illuminating; to commit thoſe who cannot give a good account of themſelves, and take from them their weapons, &c.; to have intelligence eſtabliſhed with the neighbouring wards, and with the Manſion-houſe; and to have the ſame with the military, if judged neceſſary; and a watch-word for the night ſettled among the commanders of the whole. To recommend to houſekeepers, parents, and maſters, to keep their ſervants, children, and workmen at home, towards and during night, to prevent their being mixed with or countenancing the guilty by their numbers. To report every morning the proceedings of each ward to the Lord Mayor at the Manſion-houſe, that juſt information may be had, on which to found meaſures for the whole."

Several letters paſſed on this ſubject, which were afterwards called for by, and laid before the Houſe of Commons; —and which we inſert, omitting only the addreſſes, compliments, viz.

Lord Amherſt to Lt-Col. Twiſleton, Whitehall, June 12.

"I have received the favour of your letter of this date, with the ſeveral papers incloſed. If in the printed paper, with the Lord Mayor's name annexed, firelocks are meant by the words, *with their arms*, in the firſt article of the paper, I wholly diſapprove of that intention. No perſon can bear arms in this country but under officers having the King's commiſſions.

The inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, thoſe of the pariſh of Covent-Garden, and of ſome other pariſhes, have formed themſelves into very uſeful, and at the ſame time unexceptionable aſſociations; and if ſomething of the ſame kind was adopted in the city, there is no doubt but much uſe and great ſecurity would ariſe therefrom; but the uſing of fire-arms is improper, unneceſſary, and cannot be approved."

Ditto to ditto, Whitehall, June 13. a copy of which was on the ſame day officially ſent to the ſeveral Aldermen of London.

"I received the favour of your letter of this date, on the ſubject of the inhabitants of the city being permitted to carry arms; and I cannot ſay more on the general ſubject than I mentioned in my letter to you of yeſterday's date, which was a clear diſapprobation of that part of the Lord Mayor's plan which regards the arms.

If, therefore, any arms are found in the hands of perſons, except they are of the city-militia, or are perſons authoriſed by the King to be armed, you will pleaſe to order the arms to be delivered up to you, to be ſafely kept until further orders."

At the deſire of the court of Aldermen, ſignified by the Lord Mayor, Lt-Col. Twiſleton waited on the court, June 14. with the original orders to him from Adj.-Gen. Amherſt, dated June 7. [360.], and explained the foregoing letters of Lord Amherſt.

By direction of the court, a letter for the Earl Bathurſt was prepared, ſigned by the Lord Mayor, and ſent to his Lordſhip, with

with the above two letters and orders to Lt-Col. Twiſleton incloſed, dated, Guildhall, June 14. viz.

"I am directed by the court of Aldermen to inform your Lordſhip, that, in obedience to your Lordſhip's orders, they have made diligent ſearch in the ſeveral wards after thoſe diſorderly perſons who have been concerned in the late dangerous riots, and have taken to their aſſiſtance the houſekeepers in each diſtrict, who have armed themſelves, under the direction of the court, for the purpoſe of ſupporting the civil magiſtrate; but having communicated to the court the incloſed letter from Lord Amherſt to Col. Twiſleton, who favoured me with copies of them, the court are deſirous that ſome explanation may be given to thoſe letters, as they now militate againſt the orders firſt received from your Lordſhips. They alſo beg leave to be informed by your Lordſhip, whether the order ſent to Col. Twiſleton by the Adjutant-General, directing the military to act without waiting for the directions of the civil magiſtrate, is to continue in force."

Earl Bathurſt to the Lord Mayor, Whitehall, Council-chamber, June 15.

"I have been honoured with your Lordſhip's letter of yeſterday's date, and have laid the ſame before the Lords of the Privy Council; and am to inform your Lordſhip, that we apprehend Lord Amherſt's letter to your Lordſhip of the 13th inſt. has not been properly underſtood: for when he ſpeaks of the arms in the hands of the city-militia, or other perſons authoriſed by the King to be armed, he certainly includes the arms in the hands of the citizens and houſekeepers, who, by virtue of an order of the court of lieutenancy, are required to keep them in their houſes; and Col. Twiſleton has put the proper conſtruction on thoſe letters, by only taking arms from ſuſpicious perſons, or thoſe who could not give a good account of themſelves.—While the military, neceſſarily for the preſervation of the public peace, remain in the city, it will, no doubt, be proper that the order of the Adjutant-General, for their acting without waiting for the direction of the civil magiſtrate, ſhould continue in force. The attention paid by the inhabitants in preſerving the peace of the ſeveral wards is extremely commendable; yet the greateſt care ſhould be taken, that any armed houſekepers, do not expoſe themſelves to the military, who, in a tumult, might not be able to diſtinguiſh them from the rioters."

The Lord Mayor to the Earl Bathurſt, Guildhall, June 17.

"I am to acknowledge the honour of your Lordſhip's letter of the 15th; which I communicated to the court of Aldermen yeſterday; by whom I am directed to repreſent to your Lordſhip, that if you will be pleaſed to refer to my letter of the 14th, your Lordſhip will find the letters of Lord Amherſt's there mentioned (copies of which were incloſed) were not addreſſed to me, but to Col. Twiſleton; the ſecond of which ſeems to import, an order to him to diſarm all perſons in whoſe hands arms ſhould be found, except the city militia, and perſons authoriſed by the King to be armed; which order, it is apprehended, would, if literally executed, diſarm thoſe aſſiſtants, without whom it would have been impoſſible to have executed, and will now be impoſſible to proceed in the execution of the order of council of the 9th inſtant; the aſſiſtance which the Aldermen of this city judged neceſſary to take with them in the execution of that order in addition to the peace-officers, being bodies of the inhabitants of their reſpective wards, who have armed themſelves under the direction of the court of Aldermen (not the court of lieutenancy) for the purpoſe of ſupporting the civil magiſtrate.

The court were the more inclined to fear, that the order in queſtion would be ſo interpreted, as Lord Amherſt had, in his letter to Col. Twiſleton of the 12th inſtant, expreſſed it to be his opinion, that no man can bear arms in this country but under officers having the King's commiſſion. This was what was meant by ſaying, that thoſe letters militate againſt the orders firſt received from your Lordſhip; and the court deſire to ſubmit to your Lordſhip's conſideration, whether ſome further explanation may not be neceſſary, to prevent a conſtruction, which would leave the civil magiſtrate without power to act at all, for want of neceſſary ſupport; eſpecially if it be thought proper that the Adjutant-General's order for the military to

act without waiting for the direction of the civil magiſtrate, ſhould continue longer in force.

I am further directed by the court to repreſent to your Lordſhip, that in forming their opinion upon this ſubject, and requeſting a further explanation of Lord Amherſt's letters, they have not forgotten the undoubted right of all his Majeſty's Proteſtant ſubjects, as declared by the 1ſt of William and Mary, ſtat. 2. chap. 2. to have arms for their defence ſuitable to their condition, and as allowed by law."

Earl Bathurſt to the Lord Mayor, Whitehall, Council-chamber, June 20.

"I have been honoured with your Lordſhip's letter of the 17th inſtant, deſiring a further explanation of the letters ſent by Lord Amherſt to Col. Twiſleton, &c. and have taken the firſt opportunity of laying your Lordſhip's ſaid letter before the council; and I am to ſay, that it is the opinion of their Lordſhips, that the matter has been fully explained in my letter to your Lordſhip of the 15th. — But in regard to what your Lordſhip intimates, of the impracticability of proceeding in the execution of what was required by the letter from the Privy Council of the 9th inſtant, without the aſſiſtance of the inhabitants of the ſeveral wards, who have armed themſelves; the Council is of opinion, that at a time like this, of real danger, from riots, tumults, and rebellious inſurrections, a reaſonable number of inhabitants, armed according to the nature and circumſtance of the caſe, may attend the peace-officers as aſſiſtants to them, for the preſervation of the public peace, until the danger be over. But although his Majeſty's Proteſtant ſubjects may have arms for their defence ſuitable to their conditions, and as allowed by law; yet they cannot by law aſſemble in bodies armed, and be muſtered and arrayed, without the authority of his Majeſty."

The Lord Mayor to the Earl Bathurſt, Guildhall, June 24.

"I have the honour of your Lordſhip's letter of the 20th, — which I have communicated to the court of Aldermen; by whoſe directions I am to repreſent to your Lordſhip, that they foreſee difficulties likely to ariſe in the execution of their duty if the military are to act independently of them; and therefore, as well as to quiet the apprehenſions naturally ariſing from a large military force continuing in the capital, and not under the uſual controul of the civil magiſtrate, they ſubmit to your Lordſhip's conſideration, whether the order of the Adjutant-General for them to act without waiting for the directions of the civil magiſtrate ſhould ſtill continue, or whether it would not be more expedient in the preſent ſtate of things to recal that order, and ſubject them as uſual to the civil magiſtrate."

Thomas Wooldridge, Eſq; Alderman of Bridge-ward, to Lord Amherſt.

"I have received intelligence, that the rioters mean to aſſemble on London bridge this evening, for the purpoſe of deſtroying the water-works. I have to requeſt your Lordſhip's aſſiſtance with a military force for defending that important paſs."

Ditto to ditto.

"The mob are now aſſembled in Tooley ſtreet, and I believe mean to paſs London bridge, deſtroy the water-works there, and proceed to the New River, in order to cut off the water, and thus bring peſtilence into the city: a ſmall military force may now prevent this dreadful calamity. I beg your Lordſhip's anſwer."

Ditto to ditto, Bridge-ward, 4 o'clock, Friday.

"Two very ſuſpicious perſons have been apprehended in my ward, having in their poſſeſſion a number of hand-bills; one of which I have the honour to incloſe to your Lordſhip: they are for meetings for ſeveral evenings to come.

I have lodged the perſons in the Poultry compter, until they can be properly examined; and hope to get ſuch information as may lead to the diſcovery of the ringleaders."

Copy of the hand-bill.

"Sir,

The favour of your company is deſired at Mr Gooby's, the Guy Earl of Warwick, in Belton ſtreet, St Giles's, on Monday the 12th day of June, at ſeven o'clock in the evening.

And you will oblige your humble ſervant,

WM. MUNS, Preſident.

My

My choſen friends I do invite,
Their chearful voices to unite;
When bright Phœbus is gone down,
The bowl with mirth the night ſhall crown."

Lord Amherſt to Ald. Wooldridge, Whitehall, June 9.

" It will be proper to examine in the ſtricteſt manner the two perſons you mention. Something uſeful may poſſibly be diſcovered from them."

A committee of Bridge Ward Within to Lord Amherſt, June 15.

" We are directed, by the unanimous reſolution of a very numerous and reſpectable wardmote, held at Fiſhmonger's hall this day, before Thomas Wooldridge, Eſq; Alderman, to apply to your Lordſhip for the King's leave to aſſociate ourſelves, purſuant to the annexed plan, for the preſervation of ourſelves and neighbours, againſt a renewal of the miſchiefs ſo recently experienced from a lawleſs and licentious banditti.

As the ſtrongeſt ſentiments of loyalty and affection to his Majeſty and the conſtitution are our governing principles, we rely on your Lordſhip's kind recommendation of this meaſure."

The Plan referred to above.

" A battalion company of fifty of the opulent part of the inhabitants, armed, cloathed, and taught the manual and platoon exerciſe, at their own expence, and not to do duty out of Bridge ward."

Lord Amherſt to Ald. Wooldridge, Whitehall, June 16.

" Having laid before the King the letter of yeſterday's date, ſigned by ſeveral gentlemen of the ward of Bridge within, that you put into my hands this morning, —— I am to acquaint you, that it is not thought expedient that any perſons ſhould be permitted to uſe arms, otherwiſe than for the immediate defence of their houſes, or being under the command of perſons receiving commiſſions from the King."

Ald. Wooldridge to Lord Amherſt, Bridge ward, June 17.

" —— I am directed to requeſt of your Lordſhip the honour of an anſwer to the following queſtion: Will his Majeſty be graciouſly pleaſed to confirm the appointment of the officers, to be immediately named by the gentlemen aſſociated for the preſervation of Bridge ward, (being members of that aſſociation), and alſo, that the ſaid officers ſhall be ſubject to the regulations of their ſtanding committee?"

Lord Amherſt to Ald. Wooldridge, Whitehall, June 17.

" —— The queſtion you propoſe to me is of ſuch a nature, that it does not appertain to me to give an anſwer thereto."

Lord Amherſt to Col. Twiſleton, (the letter alluded to in the Lord Mayor's letter dated June 14. [409.]), Whitehall, June 14.

" —— I cannot ſay more regarding the propoſal for putting arms into the hands of the inhabitants of the city, than is contained in my letters to you of Monday's and yeſterday's date; and I fully approve of your conduct upon the whole of this buſineſs.

There can be no doubt, that the Aldermen, in propoſing to arm their wards, mean by way of general defence; but ſuppoſing that the aſſembling the inhabitants under arms was legal, the inconveniencies which you have ſtated to the mayor, &c. as likely to ariſe from the motley appearance of the armed inhabitants in caſe of the rioters aſſembling again, ſhould, I think, be ſufficient to induce the magiſtrates of the city to drop the intention.

I have laid before the King's confidential ſervants all your letters upon this ſubject, together with copies of my anſwers to them; and I am very glad to inform you, that your conduct has received their full approbation, as well as that of," &c.

The Lord Mayor laid before the court of Aldermen, June 16. a letter ſigned, *Barnard Turner, Commanding Officer of the London Military Foot Aſſociation*; in which that corps return their thanks to the common council of London, who did them the honour of accepting their ſervices on Wedneſday, June 7. [358.]; and Mr Turner propoſes, with the approbation of the magiſtrates, after the evening of June 16. only to mount guard, without parade, or marching in a body, with fifty gentlemen; who meant to continue their attendance from ſeven in the evening to four in the morning, until they ſhould receive the directions of

the court to the contrary, and the cauſe of their firſt offers of ſervices ſhould be fully and ſatisfactorily done away. —— The court thanked the corps, "for the very eminent ſervices they have done in aſſiſting to preſerve the peace of this city in the late riotous meetings and tumultuous aſſemblies;" and the court requeſted the continuance of their ſervices.

Mr Alderman Kirkman, who had acted at the head of the light-horſe volunteers of London, informed the court on the ſame day, "That the ſame zeal for the public which had brought forth the ſervices of thoſe gentlemen, he ventured to ſay would induce a continuance as long as the magiſtracy required them." —The court thanked them likewiſe, and requeſted the continuance of their ſervices.

Among the active magiſtrates for quelling the tumults were the Aldermen Wilkes and Pugh, and Sir Watkin Lewes, in the city, and Meſſ. Wright and Addington, juſtices of the peace in Weſtminſter.

A fourth royal proclamation was iſſued, dated June 21. viz.

"GEORGE R.

Whereas information has been received, that the late riots and tumults in and about this metropolis were encouraged and abetted by money, or other rewards, given, or promiſed to be given, to the perſons concerned therein: and alſo bells, flags, and other ſignals and devices, were uſed during the ſaid riots and tumults, to direct the rioters in their criminal acts and proceedings, and to give notice of attempts or preparations to ſuppreſs, reſiſt, or interrupt the ſame: We therefore, taking the ſame into our moſt ſerious conſideration, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, in order to detect and bring to juſtice the perſons guilty of any of the criminal acts above mentioned, are graciouſly pleaſed to promiſe, That if any perſon ſhall diſcover any other perſon or perſons, who, by themſelves, or their agents, gave or offered, or promiſed to give, any money, or other reward, to any perſon or perſons, to engage or continue in the ſaid riots or tumults, or to do or aſſiſt in any of the criminal acts committed during the continuance of the ſaid riots and tumults, or who made uſe of any bells, flags, or other ſignals or devices, to direct the rioters in any of their criminal acts and proceedings, or to give notice of attempts or preparations to ſuppreſs, reſiſt, or interrupt the ſame, ſo as that the perſon or perſons diſcovered may be proſecuted, ſuch diſcoverer ſhall have and receive as a reward, upon conviction of ſuch offender or offenders, the ſum of *One hundred pounds*; and the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of our Exchequer are hereby required to make payment thereof accordingly."

It was reſolved in a court of Aldermen on Tueſday, July 18. "That as the executions have paſſed with perfect peace and quiet, and there being no appearance of any riots within this city, no further allowance be made to the troops by this city after Saturday next."

The greater part of the military were removed from the city on the 25th of July, and the reſt ſoon after.

The encampment in Hyde park broke up on the 10th of Auguſt.

As in the account of theſe tumults, we have related the proceedings in parliament each day before the adjournment, we ſhall here inſert the proceedings concerning the tumults on the meeting of parliament.

Both Houſes having met on Monday, June 19. the day to which they had adjourned, the King made the following ſpeech to them.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE outrages committed by bands of deſperate and abandoned men, in various parts of this metropolis, broke forth with ſuch violence into acts of felony and treaſon, had ſo far overborne all civil authority, and threatened ſo directly the immediate ſubverſion of all legal power, the deſtruction of all property, and the confuſion of every order in the ſtate, that I found myſelf obliged, by every tie of duty and affection to my people, to ſuppreſs, in every part, thoſe rebellious inſurrections, and to provide for the public ſafety, by the moſt effectual and immediate application of the force intruſted to me by parliament.

I have directed copies of the proclamations iſſued upon that occaſion to be laid before you.

Proper orders have been given for bringing the authors and abettors of theſe inſurrections, and the perpetrators of ſuch criminal acts, to ſpeedy trial, and to ſuch condign puniſhment as the laws of their country

country preſcribe, and as the vindication of public juſtice demands.

Though I truſt it is not neceſſary, yet I think it right at this time, to renew to you my ſolemn aſſurances, that I have no other object but to make the laws of the realm, and the principles of our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate, the rule and meaſure of my conduct; and I ſhall ever conſider it as the firſt duty of my ſtation, and the chief glory of my reign, to maintain and preſerve the eſtabliſhed religion of my kingdoms; and, as far as in me lies, to ſe ure and to perpetuate the rights and liberties of my people."

After the King had withdrawn, the Duke of Dorſet recapitulated the ſeveral circumſtances of the late dreadful riots; expatiated on the amiable virtues, great reſolution, and admirable conduct of his Majeſty, at that alarming criſis; and then moved an humble addreſs, to thank his Majeſty for his gracious ſpeech, and to expreſs the higheſt approbation of that Houſe, of all the meaſures taken to ſuppreſs the riots; which addreſs was worded nearly in the ſame terms as the ſpeech.

Lord Dudley Ward ſeconded the motion, and followed the ſame line of detail on the ſubject of the riots, and was equally warm in his commendations of the wiſdom and lenity ſhewn by his Majeſty on the occaſion.

The Duke of Richmond roſe, not to oppoſe the motion for an addreſs, but to object to ſome parts of it; to which he could not ſo readily aſſent, unleſs he heard ſome further explanation of them. His Grace could not think, that an immediate application had been made of the force entruſted to his Majeſty by parliament; neither could he ſo clearly ſee the abſolute neceſſity there was for uſing the military power; for if the magiſtrates had done their duty in time, the civil power might have been ſufficient to have quelled the riots; but at all events the military came too late, and therefore it could not be ſaid that immediate relief had been given to the ſubjects in the hour of their greateſt diſtreſs.

His Grace then adverted to the proclamations on the table, which he ſaid he ſhould deſire to have read; and wiſhed to have it known, whether we are now under martial law, and how long the military force is to ſurround us: for, in his opinion, parliament could hardly be ſaid to be free; while it was overawed by the near approach of ſuch an armed force, it might be dangerous to ſpeak with freedom, as he now intended to do, and to cenſure the conduct of the commander in chief of the army. He then took notice of two letters ſent by Lord Amherſt into the city to Col. Twiſleton, who commanded the military in the city, requiring him to diſarm the citizens, who had armed for the defence of their lives and properties, and to order them to deliver up their firelocks; declaring it to be unlawful for them to appear in arms without a commiſſion from the King, or his approbation.

Theſe letters his Grace conſidered as a violation of the conſtitutional right that every Proteſtant ſubject has to keep and bear arms for the defence of his perſon and his property; and if the doctrine laid down in thoſe letters was once admitted, there was an end of our liberty. If theſe letters therefore were to be taken as part of the conduct of government, he ſhould be ſorry to have it go forth as the voice of the Houſe that they approved it by an addreſs of thanks: neither could he, conſiſtent with the principles which he had always adhered to, conſent to approve the conduct of an adminiſtration which he had always diſapproved.

He had likewiſe, he ſaid, had the misfortune to differ in opinion from the Noble Lord who has the command of the army, upon many occaſions; and he owned he could not approve of theſe letters; copies of which his Grace had obtained, and thought they demanded the ſtricteſt parliamentary ſcrutiny.

Lord Amherſt, in juſtification of the two letters, ſaid, they exactly correſponded with the requiſition made by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who had repreſented to the Privy Council, that the mob had got poſſeſſion of various kinds of arms, and amongſt the reſt of firelocks, and were doing great miſchief with them, and deſiring that the military might be ordered to take them from the rioters; but it was by no means underſtood, that the arms were to be taken away from the Aſſociated Citizens, who had armed themſelves very properly for the defence of their lives and properties, nor that they were to be ordered to diſarm: no ſuch thing was intended; the expreſſions in the letters could not be ſo con-

conſtrued; neither were they ſo by Col. Twiſleton, who gave orders to ſeize the arms of rioters and ſuſpicious perſons only.

Earl Bathurſt, Lord Preſident, made a diſtinction between the right which the ſubject enjoys by law to keep and to bear arms for his own defence, and putting themſelves in military array, that is to ſay, in bodies, without a commiſſion from the King. He vindicated the orders given by the commander in chief in his letters; and aſked, if a lawleſs mob were to be ſuffered to carry arms, and to commit all ſorts of violence, under the notion of the ſubjects' right to keep arms for their defence? And he added, that though the diſturbances were checked, he did not know that they were quelled.

The Duke of Richmond retorted, by aſking, if the citizens of London in aſſociations, appearing in arms for the defence of their lives and property, when no other protection was offered them in time, were to be conſidered as a mob who had no right to array themſelves in ſuch a time of imminent danger, without a commiſſion from the king?

The Duke of Mancheſter ſaid a few words about the conſtruction of treaſon, and hoped, that in the orders given for bringing the guilty to trial, care would be taken to diſtinguiſh what was really treaſon from what might be conſtrued into it. His Grace expreſſed his fears about the exertion of prerogative: he deſired to know how long the military force was to have a power to act diſcretionally, how long they were to be ſtationed in and about the town, and that ſome Noble Lord would inform him, whether at this hour we are under martial law, or governed by the law of the land?

Lord Talbot beſought the Houſe to be unanimous in their addreſs of thanks: he conſidered the two letters from the commander in chief, as having nothing to do with it; they were a ſeparate ſubject, and if there was any thing wrong in them, let it be enquired into and ſifted to the bottom on another day; for his own part, he was free to declare, that he thought every Proteſtant ſubject had a right to arm himſelf for his own defence; and he wiſhed to ſee every good citizen able to defend himſelf and his country; he was no friend to large ſtanding armies: but that had nothing to do with the addreſs; the ſpeech was a very good one, and the meaſures that had been taken had been the ſalvation of the country. He therefore hoped foreigners would ſee, by the unanimity of the Houſe, that they totally diſapproved and diſcouraged thoſe outrages which had brought upon us a national diſgrace that nothing elſe could efface.

Earl Mansfield lamented, that no other Lord had got up to prevent any miſrepreſentations going forth out of doors concerning the late proceedings; but as no one Lord had done it, he thought it his duty to ſtate to the Houſe what is the law of the land; and to declare, that every thing that had been done for the ſuppreſſion of the late riots, had been done, not by virtue of the royal prerogative, but exactly in conformity to the law of the land; and all the proceedings, he maintained, muſt be juſtified or condemned by the law of the land. No command from the King, no order from the Privy Council, can make that lawful which is not ſo by the law of the land. Neither can the military plead any ſuch command or order for acts of violence not authoriſed by law; they cannot be tried for them by a court-martial, they are accountable to the laws of their country.

There are circumſtances in which there is no diſtinction between the civil and the military man. Such was the preſent caſe. A banditti, a numerous mob, proceeding by a regular plan, on a ſudden grow too powerful for the civil magiſtrates, and the peace-officers under them; under a ſpecious pretext of religion, they proceed to acts of felony and treaſon, ſubverſive of all government; they ſet open priſons, burn down houſes, attack courts of juſtice, and public offices, no way concerned in the bill in queſtion. For my own part, ſaid his Lordſhip, it happened by accident that I never attended while the bill was before the Houſe; I never opened my lips about it: I ſay, by accident; becauſe, as there was no oppoſition, and I had other duty, I was not in the Houſe when it was paſſed. But my opinion is well known: I have always thought it agreeable to the laws of God and of nations, to ſuffer every man to enjoy religious toleration; I have expreſſed it upon many occaſions in favour of the Proteſtant diſſenters, and have ſupported the Methodiſts, when they have been obliged to proſecute perſons for diſturbing them in their worſhip.

As

As to this bill, if an abuſe has been made of it; if the Roman-Catholics do not confine themſelves to educating their own children at home, inſtead of ſending them abroad, which was more detrimental, but will undertake to educate Proteſtant children, ſome ſtep may be taken to alter the bill, and prevent it. The wiſdom of parliament will provide for that: The Romiſh ſchools may be regiſtered, and the number of their children and returns be made to the biſhop of every diocefe; it may alſo be made criminal in them to undertake the education of Proteſtant children. But this is a matter of conſideration for another day.

His Lordſhip then ſtated, that in caſes of rebellion, or of ſuch inſurrections of the people, wherein felony or treaſon is actually committing or committed, every man has a right to interfere to ſuppreſs or prevent it. His Lordſhip then deſcribed various acts of felony and treaſon committed by the late mobs, ſuch as pulling down and ſetting fire to houſes, breaking open priſons, attacking the bank, &c. all of which amounted to levying war againſt the king's perſon and government; and he particularly dwelt upon inſurrections to oblige the legiſlature to repeal laws enacted, or to enact any laws by compulſion, as acts of high treaſon.

The concluſion he drew was, that in all theſe caſes any ſubject, whether civil or military, has a right to apprehend and ſecure the offenders; and if he cannot, he may proceed to the extremeſt violence; he may put them to death; and this is the law of the land: the military therefore did not act by the prerogative of the crown, but by the law of the land.

The addreſs was then voted *nem. con.*

The Duke of Richmond then moved to addreſs the King, that he would be pleaſed to order copies of the two letters from Lord Amherſt to Col. Twiſſleton dated June 12. and 13. and alſo a copy of the Lord Mayor's plan of defence of the city, to be laid before the Houſe.

Lord Amherſt ſaid, there was a third letter, explanatory of the others, which he deſired might be added, with the Duke's permiſſion, to the motion. The Duke replied, that he had no objection; he never meant to do things by halves; that letter had not come to his knowledge, or he ſhould have noticed it. The motion was then carried.

Earl Bathurſt, after mentioning the many bad conſequences that might happen to ſheriffs, jailors, &c. from the releaſing of priſoners by the mob from the ſeveral priſons, and alſo ſome inconveniencies to the priſoners themſelves, moved, That the judges be ordered to prepare a bill, to indemnify the ſheriffs, &c. for the conſequences of the late releaſe of the priſoners by the riotous mob: which was unanimouſly agreed to, and ordered accordingly.

As ſoon as the Commons returned to their own Houſe from that of the Lords, the Speaker read the ſpeech which the King had delivered from the throne.

Lord Beauchamp then roſe, and in a ſhort ſpeech deſcribed the horrors of the late tumults; aſſerted the neceſſity of employing the military to quell them; and concluded with a motion for an humble addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty for the parental care he had taken to quell the late internal commotions, and reſtore the public tranquillity.

Mr Macdonald ſeconded the motion, and expreſſed his warmeſt approbation of the meaſures that had been adopted to ſuppreſs the riots.

Mr Fox agreed in part with the Hon. Gentlemen who moved and ſeconded the addreſs. He admitted, that it was neceſſary to employ the military when a riot was ſuffered to grow too great for the civil power; but as much credit as he gave miniſters for the ſuppreſſion of the tumults, as much blame did he lay at their door for not checking it in its birth. Upon the whole, he hoped, that if any future occaſion ſhould call for vigorous meaſures, miniſters would be a little leſs indolent, and ſhew themſelves in earneſt from the beginning. He truſted alſo, that the calling forth the military upon the late alarming occaſion, would not be eſtabliſhed as a precedent for preferring the ſoldiery to the civil power. As to the preſent addreſs, it met his warmeſt ſupport, becauſe he thought the wickedneſs of the rioters had exceeded the wickedneſs of ad——n; and in ſuch times of civil and lawleſs tumult, it certainly behoved moderate men to ſtand by each other in defence of their country.

Mr Burke declaimed with unuſual vehemence againſt the authors and abettors of the late riots, whom he termed a ſet of deluded fanatics; and ſpoke in ſupport of the bill they riotouſly petitioned againſt

againſt, as an act that was founded in the true wiſdom of parliament, and therefore ought not to repealed at the dictatorial requiſition of a lawleſs rabble.

Lord North, after paying a juſt encomium to the merit of the ſoldiery in their endeavours to ſuppreſs the riots, informed the Houſe, that he intended to move for a bill of indemnity, for having called in the aid of the ſoldiery; becauſe it might otherwiſe appear a meaſure that militated againſt the ſpirit of the conſtitution. He ſhould likewiſe move for national reſtitution being made to the ſeveral ſufferers in conſequence of the riots; for had government been able at that time to have given them the neceſſary protection, they would not have ſuffered in their property. As to the act which had occaſioned the tumults, it would, ſince tranquillity was reſtored, undergo an immediate enquiry; but he thought it behoved that Houſe to weigh well the conſequences that might attend its repeal under all its preſent circumſtances.

Sir P. Jennings Clerke accuſed the miniſtry of having been extremely negligent in ſuppreſſing the tumults. Many of the buildings that now lay in ruins, might, he ſaid, have been ſaved, if his information had been attended to. He himſelf had waited twice on the commander in chief and others, and informed them of the danger with which the king's-bench priſon was threatened; but his information was diſregarded, and the priſon was reduced to aſhes.

The Secretary at War acquitted the miniſtry of negligence; and attributed what was called indolence in them to the want of troops; for when the riot firſt began, and the apprehenſions of individuals became violent, ſo many applications had been made for troops, that, previous to the arrival of the militia, it was impoſſible to ſatisfy half the calls that had been made.

The addreſs was agreed to unanimouſly.

Lord North delivered the following meſſage. —— "I am commanded by his Majeſty to acquaint this Houſe, that his Majeſty has cauſed the Rt Hon. LORD GEORGE GORDON, a member of this Houſe, to be apprehended and committed for HIGH TREASON." [403.]

A motion was then made, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return to his Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe, for communicating the reaſon for which the Rt Hon. Lord George Gordon, a member of this Houſe, was apprehended and committed. — The motion was agreed to; and the addreſs ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by ſuch of the members as were Privy Counſellors.

Both Lords and Commons, in their addreſſes in anſwer to the King's ſpeech, expreſs their utmoſt abhorrence and deteſtation of the outrages committed, in various parts of the metropolis, by bands of deſperate and abandoned men; — and both approve of the meaſures that were taken to ſuppreſs them. —— The Lords ſay, "We beg leave to teſtify our warmeſt gratitude to your Majeſty, for your parental care and concern for the protection of your ſubjects, ſo manifeſt in the meaſures your wiſdom directed in this urgent neceſſity, to ſuppreſs, in every part, theſe rebellious inſurrections, and to provide for the general ſafety, by the reſtoration of public peace." — and the Commons ſay, "We think it our indiſpenſable duty, to acknowledge, with the warmeſt emotions of gratitude, duty, and affection, your Majeſty's paternal care, and concern for the protection of your ſubjects, in the meaſures which your Majeſty, as the father of your people, and the guardian of public ſafety, took in the hour of extreme and imminent neceſſity, for the immediate and effectual ſuppreſſion of thoſe rebellious inſurrections."

The King, in his anſwer to the Lords addreſs, ſays, "Your abhorrence of the rebellious inſurrections, and your unanimous approbation of the meaſures taken to ſuppreſs them, muſt have the moſt ſalutary effects;" —— and in his anſwer to the Commons addreſs, after returning them his cordial and particular thanks, "for this loyal, affectionate, and unanimous addreſs," he adds, "Union, at this time, muſt have the beſt and moſt important conſequences: nothing can more powerfully aſſiſt me in preſerving the public ſafety, and ſecuring reverence for the laws, and obedience to legal government. Be aſſured that it is my conſtant and ardent deſire to promote the happineſs of all my ſubjects, and to deſerve the confidence and ſupport of a free people."

Executions

Executions of the Rioters.

TWenty-ſix of the rioters on whom ſentence of death was pronounced, have been executed at or near the places where they had been reſpectively concerned, in demoliſhing houſes, or in extorting money [362.]. — The executions began on Tueſday, July 11. on which day five were executed. — A little before ſeven o' clock about 200 of the London Aſſociation, and about 50 of the White regiment of city-militia, with upwards of 300 conſtables, attended at Newgate, (which was refitted for the reception of priſoners), to guard the malefactors to the place of execution. —The firſt was James Pateman, who aſcended the cart about ten minutes paſt ſeven, and was executed in Coleman ſtreet. The proceſſion was as follows. Firſt, a dozen of the ſheriffs men on horſeback, with javelins; then thirty or forty conſtables, with ſtaves; Mr Gates, the city-marſhal; a company of the White regiment of militia; two companies of the City-Aſſociation; the Sheriffs in their chariots; Mr Vilette, Ordinary of Newgate, in a carriage; the cart with the criminal and executioner; the under-ſheriff in a carriage; conſtables; and the proceſſion cloſed with two parties of the City-Aſſociation, the latter of whom was habited as light infantry. It was with difficulty Mr Vilette could prevail on the criminal to ſtrip his hat of a blue cockade, which he inſiſted to wear, declaring, that he died a martyr for the Proteſtant cauſe, and ſhould leave the world chearfully. Mr Vilette remonſtrated with him on his miſtaken notion of religion, and adviſed him not to palliate his guilt, but to prepare for his awful fate, a neceſſary part of which was, to abandon that ſpirit of riot which had brought him to an ignominious death. The priſoner then ſuffered the cockade to be taken away. At the place of execution he looked ſeveral times at the ruins of the houſe he had aſſiſted to demoliſh, and ſhook his head. He appeared penitent, and when the cart drew away, cried aloud, "Lord Jeſus, receive my ſoul!"

From Coleman ſtreet the Sheriffs and all their attendants returned to Newgate, and carried William Browne to execution in Biſhopſgate ſtreet. His father, a gray-headed man, accompanied him, and kiſſed him before the cart drew away. Mr Vilette having aſked the priſoner, if he was not ſenſible of his guilt? he anſwered, that he really believed he was; and ſaid he was in liquor when he committed the crime.

William Macdonald, Mary Roberts, and Charlotte Gardner a negro, were executed on Tower hill. The man was hanged between the two women: they embraced each other, and he ſhook hands with them. They were all penitent.

Three were executed on Wedneſday, July 12. viz. Richard Roberts, a lad of ſeventeen years of age, for demoliſhing Sir John Fielding's houſe, and Benjamin Taplin, for extorting money from an apothecary in Ruſſel ſtreet; theſe were executed at the end of Bow ſtreet, Covent garden; and James Henry, convicted of being a ringleader in demoliſhing Mr Langdale's houſe, was executed at the bottom of Hatton-garden, Holburn. They were all penitent, and acknowledged their guilt.

Enoch Fleming was executed at the end of Woodſtock ſtreet, on Thurſday, July 13. He was penitent, and acknowledged his guilt. He was an induſtrious man, maintaining a wife and four children by his buſineſs, that of baſket-making, at which he worked fifteen hours a-day.

Three were executed on Thurſday, July 20. viz. William Gamble, at Bethnal green; Samuel Solomons, a Jew, at the end of Black-Lion yard, Whitechapel; and James Jackſon, oppoſite Newgate. — Gamble prayed with great zeal and devotion, was by trade a cabinet-maker, and had a wife and four or five children. Solomons, on coming out of Newgate, ſaid, "Though I am a Jew, pray for me, dear brother-priſoners and ſpectators, as I do for you all: I hope to ſee you all in heaven." He prayed fervently, and frequently ſaid, "God forgive my enemies." He was ſome time ſince a merchant at Smyrna, and carried on a great traffic thence to Holland, and other parts of Europe. Jackſon's behaviour was devout and manly: he was by trade a watchmaker, had a good character, and left a wife, ſo delirious on account of his fate as to be confined, and three young children.

Five were executed on Friday, July 21. viz. Thomas Price, James Burn, and Benjamin Waters, in Old ſtreet road, oppoſite the end of Golden Lane, and Jonathan Stacey and George Staples in Moorfields.— Price acknowledged

he had broke three or four panes, which was all the damage he had done, and avowed he was not hired or ſpoke to by any perſon to join the mob. Waters acknowledged that he was in the houſe with the mob, and had a hatchet in his hand, but did not carry it in with him; and ſaid he was not aware of the danger which he now too dearly experienced. Burn ſaid, he did no damage whatever, but was in the houſe; and hoped forgiveneſs for all his ſins. Stacey was a watch-maker, and Staples a muffin-maker, the latter has left a wife and two children.

Two were executed on Saturday, July 22. viz. Charles Kent and John Gray, in Bloomſbury ſquare. They were both cripples, and young, and behaved penitently.

Six were executed on Wedneſday Aug. 9. near the Kings-bench, in St George's fields, viz. Robert Lovell, Edward Dorman and Mary Cook, Oliver Johnſon and Eliſabeth Collins, and John Bridport; and all behaved decently.

One was executed on Tueſday, Aug. 22. in St George's fields, viz. Henry Penny. He was a captain among the rioters. He had been reſpited a fortnight on a plea of inſanity; which not appearing to be founded, orders were ſent Aug. 19. for his execution.

Of the rioters there were tried, at the Old Bailey and St Margaret's-hill, in all, 135; of theſe, 76 were acquited, and 59 were capitally convicted; and of the convicts, 33 were reſpited, and 26 executed.

Eight of the Bath rioters [406.] were tried at Wells, on Friday, Aug. 25. by the Judges Nares and Heath; of whom ſeven were acquitted; and one, John Butler, late ſervant to Mr Baldwin of Bath, was found guilty, and received ſentence of death. His indictment bore, that he, and twenty others, on the 9th of June, began to demoliſh the houſe of John Brewer, (the Popiſh prieſt, whoſe houſe had a communication with the chapel at Bath), and an outhouſe belonging to him. — This condemned criminal was carried privately in a poſt-chaiſe from Wells to Bath on Sunday, and was executed next day, Monday, Aug. 28. at the end of Pear-tree lane, near the Romiſh chapel.

[We hope our having given a full account of theſe riots, (which Judge Nares, in his charge to the jury at Wells, pronounced to be unparallelled in the annals of this or any other country), will be approved of. —— It has, however, been juſtly obſerved, that the proper meaſures of prevention were neglected to be taken. Our readers will remember, that, in 1771, upon an apprehenſion only, that the livery of London meant to attend the Lord Mayor, at delivering a petition to the King, notice was ſent to his Lordſhip, that no perſons beyond the number allowed by law [33. 705.] would be admitted; and accordingly only that number, ten, attended his Lordſhip, &c. [33. 388.]. — What miſchief (ſays a correſpondent) might have been prevented, by giving ſuch notice to Ld George Gordon on this occation, and by authoritatively informing the people aſſembled in St George's Fields of the illegality of their proceedings and intentions! If all our ſenators had forgot, as probably Lord George did forget, the act 1661; yet ſurely ſuch members as were of the common council of London in 1771 cannot be ſuppoſed to have forgot the requiſition then made to comply with that law, (as juſt now mentioned), and the obedience paid to that requiſition, by perſons who were not in a humour of ſubmitting to the leaſt encroachment on their rights and privileges. Our correſpondent adds, that it may with juſtice be pleaded for Lord George, as an alleviation at leaſt, that though he gave the moſt public notice of his intentions, both in the public papers, and in parliament, yet not the leaſt intimation was made to him that they were illegal. — Lord Loughborough, in his charge to the jury [338.], reminded them of the act 1661, above quoted, when the puniſhment of delinquents was the object in view: how happy might it probably have been, had that law been humanely intimated to Lord George Gordon, and the multitudes he had convened, by way of prevention, before any miſchief was committed!]

The progreſs of the iſland of St Domingo.

From a memoir preſented by a committee of merchants at Bourdeaux to Meſſ. Necker and Sartin to ſhew the importance of proſecuting the war with the greateſt vigour in that part of the world.

The annual value of all the produce of that iſland, for ten years, in the markets of France.

In 1769	£ 1,760,000	In 1774	£ 2,600,000
1770	1,900,000	1775	2,860,000
1771	1,960,000	1776	2,950,000
1772	1,840,000	1777	3,330,000
1773	2,370,000	1778	3,500,000

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [374.]

THE Duke of Richmond, in a ſhort ſpeech, on Wedneſday, June 21. in the Houſe of Lords, ſaid, that ſome expreſſions in Lord Amherſt's letters to Col. Twiſleton had given a general alarm, and ſpread doubts amongſt the people, whether we are not at preſent under military government. He then had the three letters from Lord Amherſt to Col. Twiſleton, dated June 12. 13. and 14. [408,411.]read by the clerk, and afterwards the act 1° Will. and Mary, for ſettling the ſucceſſion to the crown; in which the rights of the ſubjects are declared, and, amongſt others, the right of all Proteſtant ſubjects to keep and bear arms for their own defence. His Grace then founded a motion thereon to the following purport: "That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the letter from Lord Amherſt of the 13th of June, to Col. Twiſleton, then commanding an armed force in the city, in which he orders him to diſarm the citizens, who had armed themſelves for the defence of their lives and properties, and to detain their arms, contains a command or order which invades the property of the ſaid citizens, and violates one of their moſt ſacred rights, that of bearing arms for their defence, declared to be ſo by the act of the firſt of William and Mary." — The Duke contended that this was a very unwarrantable ſtep of the commander in chief, and highly cenſurable. He did not conſider it as an error in the hurry of buſineſs at ſuch a criſis, but as a direct attack upon the liberties of the people, and a ſtep towards introducing the military power to act upon all occaſions of diſturbances without the civil power, and to diſcountenance all plans of the people to aſſociate and arm themſelves for the preſervation of the peace. — In fine, he called upon the law-lords, and ſaid there were enough of them in the Houſe, to give their opinion, whether the military acting under an order of the privy council without the magiſtrate, are acting according to the law of the land, or if we are to conſider ourſelves as under a military government.

A long and intereſting debate took place, in which little was advanced on either ſide, but what has been ſaid, upon moving for copies of Lord Amherſt's letters on Monday. [413.]

The only ſpeakers for the motion, beſides the Noble mover, were the Duke of Grafton and Lord Ravenſworth.

The oppoſers of the motion were the Earl of Carliſle, Lord Townſhend, Lord Stormont, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Mansfield.

The main ground of their arguments was, That the neceſſity of the caſe juſtified the conduct of the commander in chief; that his orders had clearly been underſtood by Col. Twiſleton, not to mean diſarming reputable citizens, who had aſſociated and armed themſelves, and were thanked for ſo doing; but upon the repreſentation of the Lord Mayor, that perſons of no character were going about the ſtreets with weapons, and carrying ruſty firelocks to be cleaned and repaired; he had applied to Lord Amherſt to know how to act, and had received orders to ſeize the arms of all ſuſpicious perſons, and to keep them ſafe till further orders.

The Lord Chancellor maintained, that the fact ſtated in the motion was not true; and even if it were, he ſaid he would vote againſt the motion at this criſis; as he did not know that the miſchief was yet at an end, and it would be highly improper to paſs a cenſure on the conduct of Lord Amherſt, and the military under him, who had deſerved the higheſt commendations for their conduct. His Lordſhip defined what a military government was, and plainly demonſtrated that no ſuch thing exiſts in this country. A government cannot be military while the ſoldiers and their officers are amenable to the common law of the land.

Lord Mansfield, in confirmation of the doctrine he had laid down on Monday, that the military on the late occaſion acted under the common law, as all other ſubjects are requeſted to do in caſes of rebellion and felony, mentioned a new circumſtance concerning the late diabolical premeditated plan for the deſtruction of London: A party of the mob attempted to cut off the water at the New-River head, on the Wedneſday evening, when there were ſo many fires, but were providentially prevented by ſome ſailors. They had alſo deſigned to deſtroy the offices of records. In ſhort, ſaid his Lordſhip, whether the plan was from a foreign or a domeſtic enemy, it was to compaſs no leſs than the reducing all London to aſhes, and deſtroying public credit. — His Lordſhip ſeemed to think the danger not yet over; and till it

is, that the aſſiſtance of the military is neceſſary, and according to law, being juſtified by the occaſion.

The motion was rejected without a diviſion.

After the concluſion of the debate, Lord Amherſt roſe, and declared, that though he would not venture to trouble their Lordſhips with any thing reſpecting himſelf, he ſhould think he acted very improperly, if he neglected to expreſs the very great ſatisfaction which all the principal officers, whoſe conduct he had particular opportunity of obſerving, had given him, by the ſpirit, regularity, and attention, which they manifeſted during the late alarming inſurrections.

On Monday, July 3. Mr David Hartley roſe in the Houſe of Commons, and ſaid, he intended to make a motion reſpecting the military government which had been introduced into the capital in conſequence of the late riots. He was not then prepared to ſay, whether the neceſſity for calling in the military was not in the firſt inſtance purpoſely created; but this he was free to declare, and ready to maintain, that, parliament ſitting, and in the full exerciſe of the ſovereign power, that it amounted almoſt to an abdication of that power, not to reſume their conſtitutional functions, and ſanctify, by law, what in itſelf, from the ſpur of the occaſion, had become perfectly juſtifiable, the preſervation of the ſtate ſuperſeding every form, and of courſe every inferior conſideration. — The abſence, however, of the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon, the oſtenſible miniſter, who was abſent, as he underſtood, from indiſpoſition, prevented him, in point of candour, from bringing on the queſtion; he would therefore poſtpone his intended motion for the preſent; reſerving to himſelf, at the ſame time, his firſt intention, that of bringing it forward ſome day before the prorogation, in order that it might undergo a full and candid diſcuſſion.

Accordingly, on Wedneſday, July 5. the ſame gentleman made the following motion: "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, ſtating, that although his faithful Commons have thought it their indiſpenſable duty, to expreſs in the ſtrongeſt terms their abhorrence of the proceedings of the late tumultuous aſſemblies, and of the criminal acts of outrage and violence committed by them [416.]; yet that they muſt equally guard againſt any ill conſequences which may ariſe to the liberties and civil conſtitution of this country, by the employment of the military force, unconnectedly with the civil magiſtrates, for the ſuppreſſion of ſuch tumults: That it appears to his faithful Commons, that the iſſuing general orders to all his Majeſty's officers throughout the kingdom, to proceed in the ſuppreſſion of tumults by an immediate exertion of their utmoſt force, without waiting for the directions of the civil magiſtrates, is, in its effect, nothing leſs than the ſubverſion of the civil magiſtracy of this country, in reſpect to the preſervation of the public peace, and the ſubſtitution of a military government at diſcretion in its place: That ſuch principles are fundamentally repugnant to the ſpirit of this conſtitution, and to the proviſions of an act of parliament, paſſed in the firſt year after the acceſſion of his Majeſty's family to the throne of theſe kingdoms, intitled, "An act for preventing tumults and riotous aſſemblies, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual puniſhing the rioters;" by which act ſuch magiſtrates as are inveſted with the civil power, after proclamation made, (or prevented by violence from being made), are, according to their judgement and diſcretion, authoriſed and impowered to command all his Majeſty's ſubjects of age and ability to be aſſiſting to them: To repreſent to his Majeſty, that it is the moſt alarming of all poſſible conſiderations to his faithful Commons, to ſee the civil power ſuperſeded by the military by a general order throughout the kingdom, in conſequence of which, the military now remains under orders to act without waiting for directions from the civil magiſtrates: That his faithful Commons, in theſe circumſtances, think it their indiſpenſable duty to their country, which they repreſent, moſt earneſtly to requeſt of his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to take theſe things into his conſideration, and to give a ſuitable relief to his people, by replacing the military force as uſual under the direction of the civil power, for the purpoſe of ſuppreſſing tumults and riotous aſſemblies according to the laws and conſtitution of theſe kingdoms."

Mr Hartley, following exactly the line of argument made uſe of by the Duke of

of Richmond, inſiſted, that military government is ſtill in force, and will continue ſo till the general orders iſſued to the military be recalled. He wiſhed to ſee the civil magiſtrates reinſtated in their functions, and ſupported when requiſite by the military power; but he thought it unconſtitutional, and very alarming, to have ſuch large bodies of the military diſperſed in all parts of the metropolis, and almoſt ſurrounding it, inveſted with a diſcretionary power to uſe violence againſt his Majeſty's ſubjects, before the civil magiſtrate has declared that they are offenders deſerving ſuch exertions, and too powerful in point of numbers to be brought to juſtice by the proper peace-officers.

He was anſwered by the Solicitor-General; who maintained, that the civil magiſtrates are at this hour reinſtated in their functions, and that the military are now only protecting them in their duty. He appealed to the Hon. member himſelf, whether this is not the caſe at preſent at the ſeſſions-houſe in the Old Bailey; the avenues to which are ſtrongly guarded by conſtables, and the military are only ſtationed there to protect them, as a proper precaution after the late unparallelled inſurrection and unexampled outrages of a daring and furious mob.

Lord North denied, that the leaſt idea of a military government ſubſiſting in this kingdom at preſent could be entertained by any cool diſpaſſionate man. Could it be ſuppoſed, that the orders iſſued to the military upon the late extraordinary occaſion, were ever meant to be put in execution upon any emergency but that of a mob overpowering the civil poſſe, and ſubverting magiſtracy itſelf? Surely no man would think it prudent in government to raiſe ſuch another ſcene of wild uproar, havock, and devaſtation; and, as it was impoſſible for any one to take upon him to inſure the public ſafety, if the troops were withdrawn before any circumſtance concurred to demonſtrate that the public tranquillity is perfectly and permanently reſtored, he could not ſee the wiſdom of the motion at the preſent moment. A very ſhort time would make it expedient to draw off the military; and in the mean time they certainly would not act independent of the orders of the civil power, unleſs compelled to it by the ſuperior violence of a mob; which God forbid ſhould ever happen again in this city, in the very ſeat of government.

Sir Philip Jennings Clerke and Mr Dempſter ſpoke in favour of the motion.

Upon a diviſion the motion was rejected by 50 votes againſt 6.

The Commons were in a committee ſeven times on the bill moved for and brought in by Mr Burke, "for the better eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's civil eſtabliſhment," &c. [194.], viz. March 8. 13. 20. April 28. May 18. 23. and June 23. The proceedings and debates on the 8th, 13th, and 20th of March, have been already inſerted [198, 242.]. — On a motion by Mr Fox, the Houſe impowered the committee, March 20. to make proviſion for the abolition of the offices of the Lords and Gentlemen of Police, and the ſeveral offices belonging to that eſtabliſhment, in Scotland. Lord North did not object to the motion; but ſaid, that by his acquieſcence then, he did not bind himſelf to ſupport the clauſe in the committee.

Mr Burke, April 28. moved for the abolition of the offices of Maſter of the Great Wardrobe, Maſter of the Robes, the Jewel-office, &c. — He ſaid, he had imagined that houſekeepers of palaces were never appointed but to palaces that really exiſted, palaces of brick and ſtone: he was however miſtaken; for it was clear by certain appointments, that there were ſuch things as Utopian palaces, perfectly immaterial buildings. He had looked into the red book, and there he had ſeen ſuch a phalanx of petticoat-houſekeepers to palaces, that he did not dare to think of aboliſhing their places, particularly as theſe houſekeepers were ladies of the firſt families in the kingdom, and becauſe he did not think it improper that employments ſhould be given to women of high birth.

Mr Gilbert ſaid, that he was comptroller of the wardrobe for ſeventeen years. On his appointment he had made himſelf maſter of every thing concerning it, by which he made a reduction of 500l. a-year in it. The duties of the wardrobe were very extenſive: The clothing of the yeomen of the guards, warders of the tower, king's trumpeters, furniſhing the royal palaces, both houſes of parliament, royal robes, clothing of the royal children, the royal funerals, coronations, &c. were all within that department.

Lord Nugent, Sir Horace Mann, and Lord Ongley, diſliked the mode of proceeding

ceeding by act of parliament, inſtead of addreſs, in matters relating to the œconomy of the King's houſehold, the latter mode being more reſpectful to the King: which Mr Burke treated jocularly.

Gen. Conway read many extracts from edicts of the preſent King of France, which breathed the pureſt language of patriotiſm, and paternal affection for his people. Louis XVI. had ſucceeded a grandfather whoſe reign had been a ſeries of diſſipation, which the grandſon ſeemed determined to avoid. The war was carried on, the public expences provided for, and yet no additional tax had been impoſed. While we had been obliged to raiſe by new taxes the intereſt of loans to the amount of forty millions, the French King had been enabled by œconomical retrenchments in his houſehold, to with-hold new burdens from the ſhoulders of his people: he gave up much of the pomp of his court, and by real acts of paternal affection had well deſerved the name of a patriot king. The French miniſters who gave ſuch good advice to their ſovereign, deſerved every encomium; whilſt our governors, by not having adviſed their prince to any act of œconomy, fell far behind.

Lord North made the following obſervation with regard to the finances of France and England. The former were indeed under the management of a very able, and a very honeſt financier. But the conſtitution of both countries was no leſs different in point of finance, than in that of legiſlation. In England a miniſter was obliged to bring a ſpecific tax for every public loan. In France it was otherwiſe: the power of the crown, which in popular governments is divided between a number of people, procures expedients in an abſolute monarchy unknown to a limited one; and perhaps, of the few things that were good in abſolute governments, the prerogative of the crown in that particular was the beſt. But when ſo much ſtreſs was laid upon the reform that took place in the houſehold of the French King, it ſhould be remembered, that the French civil liſt had three times the income of that of England. And in that income were not included the ſalaries for the ſupport of ambaſſadors at foreign courts. The ſecret-ſervice money was ſupplied from a diſtinct fund; as was alſo the whole eſtabliſhment of the courts of juſtice; ſo that the King of France might well ſuppreſs a great many unneceſſary places, and leave himſelf, for his houſehold only, excluſive of ambaſſadors, judges, &c. double the ſum which the King of England expends for the ſupport of his court, his embaſſies, and his judges. If the Britiſh Sovereign enjoyed ſuch an income as the King of France, and did not ſave ſomething from it, the charge againſt his miniſters for not giving him better advice, would come with a good grace. But he would not admit that as great a reform had taken place in France as was ſuppoſed, at leaſt if there was not better authority for the opinion than the mere wording of the royal edicts: for during the laſt reign in France, which had avowedly been a reign of diſſipation and criminal munificence, the royal edicts ſpoke as patriotic and as œconomical a language, as that which is expreſſed in the edicts of the preſent reign.

But gentlemen were not to ſuppoſe that his Majeſty was not at great expence during the war, in his private capacity as well as in his public. — The ſums paid in conſequence of addreſſes from that Houſe, were advanced out of the civil liſt, and not repaid for a conſiderable time. The ſums advanced for the ſupport of the American refugees, to the amount of 67,000l together with 40,000l. for ſecret ſervices, were all advanced from the civil liſt. A petition had alſo been preſented to his Majeſty from the iſland of Barbadoes, complaining of great want of ſeveral neceſſaries in conſequence of a bad crop, and praying relief: the King cauſed 30,000l. worth to be ſent to the iſland, and ordered that they ſhould be ſold at prime coſt; part of the money had ſince been repaid; but part remained ſtill, and ever would remain unpaid. Antigua had afterwards petitioned for ſimilar relief; and 16,000l. worth of goods had been ſent to the inhabitants on the ſame terms; they afterwards drew on the treaſury for 20,000l. and as they were in diſtreſs, it was thought proper not to diſhonour the bills. The crown advanced all this money; and not only was unreimburſed for a long time, but never would receive a ſhilling of a great part of the ſum. Hence a very conſiderable loſs to the crown, and hence likewiſe the cauſe of its being often in arrear.

He had been aſked, when he applied for an additional 100,000l. a-year to the civil liſt, if he would come any more

to

to parliament for the purpoſes of the civil liſt on any account whatever, even when the houſehold of the Prince of Wales ſhould be formed [39. 297.]. At that time he had not thought it proper to make a reply, becauſe he was delicate how he made a promiſe, unleſs he were ſatisfied he ſhould be able to perform it. Now he could ſpeak, he believed, with confidence on the ſubject; and he was happy to inform the Houſe, that he hoped an eſtabliſhment for the Prince of Wales could be defrayed from the civil liſt, without any more aſſiſtance from parliament.

If miniſters had not ſtood forth and offered to the public a part of the civil liſt towards the defraying of the expences of the war, after the example of Q. Anne, it was becauſe the civil liſt would not bear it. That Queen gave up 100,000l. to the people for the purpoſes of the war, and gained great popularity for the act: but after the royal grant had been given away for five years, the then miniſtry were obliged to come to parliament for the payment of a debt of 600,000l. contracted by the civil liſt! If he had refrained to adviſe his Majeſty to follow the example of Q. Anne, it was becauſe he knew the civil liſt would thereby fall into arrear, and the royal generoſity would be turned into a mockery of the people.

From all theſe obſervations he truſted they would acquit him of the charge to be deduced from the compariſon made between the Britiſh and French miniſtry by the Hon. Gentleman.

Some few more ſpoke; and on a diviſion the numbers were, for the clauſe 162. againſt it 210.

The committee next proceeded to the clauſe for aboliſhing the Board of Works; and the numbers were, for the abolition 188. againſt it 203.

The clauſe for aboliſhing the office of Keeper of the Stag-hounds, was rejected, 75 againſt 49, as was that reſpecting the band of Gentlemen Penſioners, 115 againſt 79, by the committee, May 18. [245.]

The committee ſat again on the 23d of May and 23d of June, and all the remaining clauſes were rejected. On the laſt of theſe days the committee was thin. A motion was made, to report proceedings to the Houſe; upon which the previous queſtion was put, That Mr Elwes the chairman do leave the chair? and this being carried, the committee was diſſolved, and thus the bill was thrown out.

The committee on the county-petitions ſat for the third and laſt time on the 26th of May. The only reſolution of this committee that was reported to the Houſe, beſides thoſe of April 6. [309.], was the one moved for by Mr Dunning April 10. [309, 10.], which was reported to and agreed to by the Houſe, May 26. viz. "That, for preſerving the independence of parliament, and obviating any ſuſpicion of its purity, there be laid before this Houſe, within ſeven days after the firſt day of every ſeſſion, exact accounts, authenticated by the ſignature of the proper officers, of every ſum and ſums of money paid in the courſe of the preceding year, out of the produce of the civil liſt, or any other branch of the public revenue, to, or to the uſe of, or in truſt for, any member for either Houſe of Parliament, by way of penſion, ſalary, or on any other account whatſoever, ſpecifying when and on what account."

Rules for curing the Gout radically.

DR Grant, in his Obſervations on the origin, progreſs, and method of treating the Atrabilious Temperament and Gout, lays down the following rules to thoſe who mean to be cured of the Gout radically.

1. He muſt quit the flat fertile cultivated plains during the ſummer-ſeaſon every year, and remove to the higheſt parts of the country, where the air is thin, pure, and piercing.

2. Learn to amuſe himſelf with country-diverſions ſo as to fatigue himſelf every day. Of theſe, fiſhing, and wading in the clear ſtream, is the beſt; walking is next; riding is only a ſuccedaneum; and a carriage is not equal to the intention.

3. Avoid populous towns and great cities; ſhun all occaſions of anxiety, debilitating paſſions, noxious diſſipations, exhauſting pleaſures, and heavy mental concerns, or intenſe thinking, even on agreeable ſubjects.

4. Keep to regular hours of exerciſe, eating and ſleeping; ſhort ſleep is beſt, on hard beds, in the early part of the night.

5. Let his apartments be large, lofty, ill finiſhed, and well warmed by ſtrong fires.

6. He will ſoon feel the advantages of frequent bathing, much friction, and warm cloathing.

7. His diet muſt be in proportion to his

his exerciſe, both in quality and quantity; but he muſt never quite ſatisfy his hunger at any time. In general, it is proper to abſtain from butter, fat, high-ſeaſoned, ſalted, and ſmoked meats. Some forbid black fleſh and pork, but I do not find much difference, ſo that the fat and ſkin are taken away. Wild-fowl and game of all kinds are proper, and ſo is fiſh without butter. Animal food muſt not be uſed above once a-day: four days in the week he may eat meat; but never mix fiſh and fleſh in the ſame day, far leſs in the ſame meal. Butter-milk, whey, fruit, greens, roots, ſeeds, bread, and diſhes prepared from them, ought to conſtitute the greater part of his nouriſhment, eſpecially during the ſummer and harveſt. Tea and coffee, thin chocolate, and cocoa, agree with moſt people, mixed with milk, provided they eat no butter along with them.

8. The beſt common drink is cold water; but when he takes animal food he may drink ſmall-beer, cyder, wine, or ſpirits very much diluted.

9. When he eats heartily at dinner, he ought to eat no ſupper, but ſuffer the ſtomach to be quite empty once in twenty-four hours.

10. He muſt be well rubbed all over every night and morning; and although I wiſh him to be warmly cloathed, yet I think he ought to walk out in the air as much as may be.

11. When he is quite free from all complaint, ſea-bathing, or even cold bathing, will agree with moſt people, to reſtore the ſtrength.

12. But in all ſituations he muſt take care to keep his body regular, by taking ſulphur at night when he is coſtive; and if he ſhould be tormented with wandering pains, the aron-root and ſcurvygraſs will be of ſervice to him.

By ſuch means as theſe, properly conducted, and ſteadily proſecuted for a length of time, a man of obſervation, by only attending to the *jucunda* and *lætanda* in his own conſtitution, will in general radically cure any recent gout, always moderate it, never injure his natural ſtate of health, or ſhorten his life.

I do not expect that it can be in the power of every one of my friends to obſerve all my directions literally; but it is my province to draw the line, and them to follow it as near as circumſtances may permit, carefully obſerving what does and what does not agree.

AMERICA. [380.]

In the Connecticut Journal of June 8. there is an article, dated Boſton, May 15. ſaid to be an "extract of a letter from Col. Campbell, who was ſome time paſt a priſoner [39. 249. 50.] in this ſtate, and who afterwards commanded the Britiſh troops that firſt took poſt in Georgia [41. 79.]. This letter was found in a prize lately brought in here," viz.

"My dear Hugh, *London, Jan.* 15.

In my laſt I informed you, that the defence of Savannah gave great ſatisfaction here; and it has had a very grand effect upon the minds of the people, whoſe ſpirits were down, on account of the length of time which elapſed without any effort even to do good: and though this was in ſome meaſure no more than a gallant defence, yet it made an impreſſion almoſt equal to what a victory would have done. The plan which is now underſtood to be determined upon here for carrying on the war, is, to take a certain number of poſts in America, in ſuch a way as to command the trade of the country; and to have no other object in America than the maintaining of theſe poſts, and the ruling of the trade by our fleets. The poſts ſaid to be fixed upon are Halifax, Penobſcot, New York, Portſmouth in Virginia, Charleſtown, Savannah, and St Auguſtine; to accompliſh which we imagine that you are now employed in taking Charleſtown, and eſtabliſhing a poſt at Portſmouth. Theſe objects being accompliſhed, we underſtand 12,000 men are to be detached to the Weſt Indies, which is to be the active ſeat of the war againſt the French and Spaniards. It is evident, that unleſs we can carry on an active and defenſive war againſt them abroad, we can never ſucceed or do well. Laſt campaign we were all defenſive, and every thing went badly with us. I never wiſh to ſee ſuch another campaign. We will be anxious, however, to know what our wiſe heads in America will think of this plan for the American war. To be ſure, the more troops you can ſpare from thence, to drub the common enemies, the better; yet I fear the number mentioned is more than you can give, after putting the poſts mentioned in a proper condition. A. CAMPBELL.

Lieut. and Adj. Hugh Campbell,
2d batt. 71ſt reg. Georgia."

Previous to the departure of Gen. Clinton from Charleſtown [301.], the following arrangement took place till civil government be reſtored. The troops were left under Lt-Gen. Earl Cornwallis, as commander in chief; Brig. Gen. Paterſon was appointed Governor of the province of South Carolina; Lt Col. Clarke was named to ſucceed Gen. Prevoſt in the command at Savannah; and the Hon. George Hanger of the 71ſt was appointed Major to the Continental militia taken in Charleſtown, who are embodied; and of which corps, Major Patrick Ferguſon, of the ſame regiment, is Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. — According to another account, the corps ſet under the command of Col. Ferguſon was a regiment of militia (ſecretly well-affected to government) inhabiting the back parts of South Carolina, who, on hearing of the taking of Charleſtown, ſeized their colonel, Thompſon, their lieutenant-colonel, major, and other officers devoted to the Congreſs, and delivered them to the commander in chief, deſiring themſelves might be embodied under Col. Ferguſon.

"*Baltimore, June* 20. On Wedneſday laſt, Gen. Gates was appointed by Congreſs to the command of the ſouthern army."

Before Gen. Clinton's return to New York [378.], Gen. Knyphauſen made an incurſion into the Jerſeys, with about 5 or 6000 men, (leaving the militia and the independent companies to guard New York), and landed at Eliſabethtown point on the 5th of June. They advanced ſix or ſeven miles into the country, towards Morris-town, where Waſhington lay with his army, ſaid to conſiſt of between 5 and 6000 men. Gen. Clinton, on his return from Charleſtown, went and joined Knyphauſen. The camps of the two contending armies were not above eight miles diſtant. According to accounts received towards the end of Auguſt, Clinton had ſeveral times reconnoitred Waſhington's camp, and found it ſo ſtrong, and judiciouſly formed, that unleſs he altered his poſition, it would be hazardous to attack him. Several manœuvres had been tried to draw Waſhington out, but without effect. Advanced and foraging parties had frequently engaged in trifling ſkirmiſhes; but Waſhington's army never made an attempt to act in any other manner than on the defenſive.

A proclamation was iſſued, in the name of Joſeph Reed, Eſq; Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania, dated at Philadelphia, June 9.; which, after reciting the reſolution of aſſembly, impowering the Council to declare martial law [379.], proceeds thus: "And whereas, ſince the paſſing the ſaid reſolution, the Hon. Committee of Congreſs now with the army, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief, have, in the moſt preſſing and cogent terms, repreſented the abſolute neceſſity of procuring certain enumerated ſupplies for the army, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time that the uſual and ordinary forms muſt be diſpenſed with, or the requiſition remain unexecuted; and the late offenſive movement of the enemy, of which certain intelligence has been juſt received, admits of no delay in procuring a number of horſes and waggons to be forwarded with all expedition to camp: And whereas the indiſcriminate admiſſion of all ſtrangers into this city, without examination or enquiry, enables our artful and inveterate enemy to introduce their ſpies and emiſſaries, diſtribute their counterfeit money, and by ſuch like practices defeat the beſt deſigns for the public welfare, and can no longer, with a due regard to our own ſafety, be permitted or connived at; for the preventing whereof, we have thought proper to direct an office of enquiry to be opened, and commiſſioners to be appointed, with power and authority to apprehend all ſuſpicious perſons, and take ſuch other meaſures as the public ſafety may require: Wherefore, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, and no farther at preſent, we have thought proper, and do hereby declare martial law; authoriſing and requiring the perſons by us to be appointed, to proceed as they may be ſpecially directed from time to time, to execute the purpoſes aforeſaid. For all which this our proclamation ſhall be their ſufficient warrant and authority."

In Gaine's New-York Gazette of June 26. we ſee the following two letters.

Gen. Pattiſon to the Citizens of New York.

"GENTLEMEN, I take ſingular ſatisfaction in preſenting you with a copy of a letter I have been honoured with from the Commander in Chief, in order that the ſenſe which his Excellency is pleaſed to entertain of your merits may be publicly known.

As his Excellency Maj.-Gen. Robertſon has communicated to you the paragraph of a letter from the Rt Hon. Lord George Germain, containing his Majeſty's royal approbation of your loyal and ſpirited behaviour, it is unneceſſary for me to recite the contents of one of the ſame date which I have had the honour to receive from his Lordſhip.

It may be further preſumed, that the report I have thought myſelf bound to make of the readineſs with which you have ſince aſſiſted on different occaſions, in carrying on the public ſervice, will be no leſs acceptable than my former one. I have the honour to be, &c.

Gen. Clinton to Maj. Gen. Pattiſon, Commandant of the city of New York.

"Head Quarters, June 20.

SIR, Permit me to offer you my thanks for your great attention to the good diſcipline of the garriſon, and to the ſafety and welfare of the city of New York, during my abſence on expedition.

The zeal teſtified by the inhabitants to oppoſe the enemy, evinces the confidence and eſteem you had merited from them, as well as a courage and loyalty highly to be reſpected.

I requeſt, Sir, that you will make known to them, that I am ſenſible of their merit, and of the additional claim they have acquired to protection and ſupport from his Majeſty's arms. — I have the honour to be, &c."

The aſſembly of the ſtate of Maſſachuſets bay was prorogued on the 5th of May. — In their late ſeſſions acts were paſſed,

— to indemnify, and ſecure from proſecution in law, perſons who by their laudable exertions under the late government of the King of G. Britain have involved themſelves in actions of damage, and other proſecutions, in certain caſes.

— making proviſion for calling in, to be deſtroyed, this ſtate's quota, according to the preſent appointment, of all the public bills of credit which have been emitted by Congreſs, and for making and emitting, on the credit of this ſtate, other bills of credit, not to exceed the ſum of 460,000 l. and for eſtabliſhing funds ſufficient to ſecure the redemption of the bills to be emitted by the laſt day of December 1786, as recommended by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th of March in the preſent year, and in conformity thereto; alſo for paying annually, in ſpecie, the intereſt ariſing on notes which have been iſſued upon the credit of the province, colony, or now ſtate of Maſſachuſet's-bay, promiſing to be paid in gold or ſilver.

— for enquiring into the rateable property of this ſtate.

— to ſupply the treaſury with a ſum of 1,000,000 l.

— to ſupply the treaſury with a ſum of 49,830 l.

— to incorporate and eſtabliſh a ſociety for the cultivation and promotion of the arts and ſciences.

— for apportioning and aſſeſſing a tax of 5,601,025 l. 6 s. 7d. upon the ſeveral towns and other places in this ſtate hereinafter named, for defraying the public charges, and for carrying into execution the reſolve of Congreſs of the 18th of March 1780; and alſo for aſſeſſing a tax of 33,444 l. 10 s. paid the members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for their travel and attendance in the general court the two laſt ſittings in the preſent year.

— for granting or confirming certain privileges to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King reſiding within this ſtate.

The Marquis de la Fayette, who has been ſome time in France on a furlough from Congreſs, returned about the beginning of May, to reſume his command in the American army; and high compliments have paſſed reciprocally between his Lordſhip, Gen. Waſhington, and Congreſs.

The French admiral De Ternay, with ſeven ſail of the line, ſeveral frigates, and tranſports, ſaid to have on board 6000 land-forces, entered the harbour of Newport, Rhode iſland, on the 11th of July.

A proclamation appeared in the Boſton papers, in the name of, and ſigned by, the major part of the council of the ſtate of Maſſachuſet's-bay, dated, July 12. 1780, in the 5th year of the independence of the United States of America; which, after mentioning their having received authentic intelligence of the arrival of the French fleet at Newport, and that it was of the laſt importance that Gen. Waſhington ſhould be prepared immediately to co-operate with the forces of their illuſtrious ally, proceeds thus: "Therefore the brigadiers and ſuperintendents of the ſeveral counties in this ſtate, and all militia-officers, ſelectmen, and committees, are reſpectively called upon, in the moſt preſſing manner, as

they

they regard the honour and ſafety of their country, and as they would avoid the penalty of the law, to cauſe the battalion and militia men that they have been ordered to enliſt or draft, and which have not marched, to march with the utmoſt diſpatch to the places of rendezvous reſpectively aſſigned them: and the committee appointed to ſuperintend the purchaſing proviſion and forage for the army, all commiſſaries and others employed in the buſineſs of purchaſing ſupplies, are alſo required to forward, with all poſſible expedition, ſaid ſupplies, to ſuch places as Gen. Waſhington or the Commiſſary-general may from time to time direct. And all merchants, huſbandmen, and others, who are poſſeſſed of any articles neceſſary for the army, are earneſtly requeſted, as they regard their own and their country's intereſt, cheerfully to diſpoſe of the ſame to the perſons appointed by government to purchaſe them; and all the towns and plantations, collectors and conſtables, are alike called upon punctually to pay and render into the treaſury of this ſtate, their reſpective taxes, that the preſent opportunity may be improved to free the United States from the terrors of war."

Advice was received at the admiralty, Aug. 25. by the Carteret packet, of the ſafe arrival of Adm. Graves, and the fleet under his command, at New York. [322.]

After this junction the ſtate of the fleets in thoſe parts was ſaid to be thus. Adm. Arbuthnot had one ſhip of 74 guns, and two of 64 each; Adm. Graves had ſix ſhips of the line, all copper-bottomed; M. de Ternay had only ſeven of the line. Adm. Arbuthnot had, beſides the Renown, of fifty guns, three of 44, three of 32, and eight other frigates; and Adm. Graves had ſix frigates, in all 21: againſt which De Ternay had only three frigates.

The French account of the actions of April 17. and May 15. and 19. in the Weſt Indies, [257, 303.], was publiſhed, by authority, in the Gazette of France of July 11. It differs no otherwiſe materially from that publiſhed in the London Gazette, except in claiming the victory.

The French make their loſs to be thus. — Killed, 11 officers, 59 ſubaltern officers and ſoldiers, and 88 ſeamen: Wounded, 28 officers, 196 ſubaltern officers and ſoldiers, and 596 ſeamen: In all 15 killed, and 820 wounded. Total 978.

On our ſide there were killed 188, and wounded 646; in all 834. [258, 304.]

The flight which Adm. Rodney counterfeited as a means of bringing the French to action, the French Admiral has repreſented as a real flight. "The Count de Guichen, judging he ſhould be able to determine Adm. Rodney to come to action, brought up his fleet, and *chaſed him three days.* The fleets were then [the 15th] to the ſouthward of St Lucia, with the wind at Eaſt; but the wind veering to the S. E. and S. S. E. gave the enemy the advantage."

Advice was received from Adm. Rodney, by a ſhip which arrived about the 21ſt of July, that the grand Spaniſh fleet, conſiſting of 11 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, with near 100 tranſports, and 10,000 troops, which ſailed from Cadiz in April laſt, under the command of Don Solano, effected a junction with the French fleet under M. de Guichen, in the Weſt Indies, about the middle of June; and that the combined fleet were in Prince Rupert's bay in Dominica when the advice-ſhip ſailed from St Lucia. Adm. Rodney ſent notice of this junction to Jamaica: in conſequence of which, an intended imbarkation of troops, to be commanded by the Governor in perſon, to reinforce Col. Polſon, was laid aſide, and martial law was proclaimed in the iſland.

Adm. Rodney writes to the admiralty, from on board the Sandwich, Baſſaterre road, St Chriſtopher's, July 31. that Mr Waiſingham, with the troops from England, joined him on the 12th of that month.

Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Parker, in a letter to the Admiralty, dated, Port-Royal harbour, April 7. gives the following account.—"The 25th of laſt month the Janus arrived, much damaged in her rigging and hull, with an account from Capt. Cornwallis, that, on the 20th paſt in the morning, off Monti Chriſti, he fell in with four ſail of French ſhips of the line and a frigate, with a number of merchant-ſhips under their convoy. Our ſhips, conſiſting of the Lion of 64, Briſtol of 50, and Janus of 44 guns, formed the line ahead; and were chaſed by the French, who came within gun-ſhot at five o'clock in the evening, and a running fight was maintained during the whole night; the enemy not chuſing to

go alongſide of our ſhips, though they had it in their power. The morning of the 21ſt was calm; and the Janus being near the French Commodore, kept up a conſtant and well-directed fire, which obliged him to take the advantage of a light air of wind to ſheer off, with the loſs of his mizen-top-maſt and fore-top-gallant-maſt. The Lion and Briſtol towed with their boats to the aſſiſtance of the Janus, which brought on a general firing for two or three hours. The remainder of the day was employed by the enemy in repairing their damages; and, juſt before ſunſet, they made ſail again after our ſhips; but did not come within gun-ſhot the whole night. Soon after daylight on Wedneſday morning, the 22d, Capt. Cornwallis ſaw three ſail to leeward, which he imagined, and afterwards found, to be the Ruby, and the Niger and Pomona frigates. The French immediately hauled their wind, and Capt. Cornwallis chaſed them for five hours; but they declined the combat, notwithſtanding the Janus was diſabled, and Capt. Cornwallis had only two 64 and one 50 gun ſhip to oppoſe to four ſail of the enemy's line of 74 guns each, under the command, as I have ſince been informed, of M. de la Motte Piquet. The names of the French ſhips are, the Hannibal, Hero, Vanqueur, Diadem, and Amphytrite frigate. The French fired ſo injudiciouſly that there were only twelve men killed and wounded in our three ſhips. The marked conduct and intrepidity of Capt. Cornwallis, and all the officers and men under his command, will, I flatter myſelf, give entire ſatisfaction to their Lordſhips. Capt. Cornwallis expreſſes himſelf much obliged to Capt. Pakenham, (now acting in the Briſtol, in the room of Capt. Caulfield, ſick on ſhore), for his great attention and diligence during the whole time of the action, and alſo all the officers and ſeamen of the three ſhips, who behaved with the greateſt ſpirit and good order. Capt. Glover, he ſaid, was very ill, and died on Tueſday morning, in the very hour he ſo ardently wiſhed to ſee."

An addreſs from the council and general aſſembly of the Bahama iſlands, dated, New Providence, April 27. 1780, to the King, runs thus. — "We, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council and Aſſembly of your Bahama iſlands, in General Aſſembly convened, having lately experienced a very diſtinguiſhing proof of your paternal goodneſs, in ſo graciouſly hearing and ſo ſpeedily redreſſing our grievances, cannot omit the earlieſt opportunity of expreſſing our juſt and great ſenſe thereof, and at the ſame time tranſmitting to your Majeſty our moſt humble and grateful acknowledgements, for removing Montford Browne, Eſq; from the government of theſe iſlands, and appointing Col. Maxwell to preſide over us; whoſe conduct, ſince his arrival here, gives us the moſt pleaſing expectations of ſeeing your Majeſty's ſervice advanced, and law, ſafety, and good order reſtored to this community."

"*Kingſton, June* 10. A cenotaph of marble, highly executed by the celebrated artiſt Mr Wilton, of the Royal Academy of London, was laſt week erected on the north ſide of the communion-table, in the church of St Jago de la Vega, to the memory of our late worthy and much reſpected Governor, Sir Bazil Keith, Kt.

It conſiſts of a rich ornamental architectoral niche, between two fluted ſtatuary pilaſters, with enriched frize pediment and cornice. Within the niche, which is of the fineſt dove-coloured marble, is an emblematical figure of Immortality, ſounding a trumpet, and holding a wreath over an urn of white marble, and upon which the family-arms are emboſſed. Beneath the urn, are trophies ſignifying Juſtice, Policy of Commerce and Government. The height of the pediment is nearly fifteen feet, and the ornamental parts being moſtly executed in *alto relievo*, produce a fine effect. Under the trophies is fixed a plate of black marble, upon which is the following inſcription in letters of gold.

Sacred to the Memory of
Sir BASIL KEITH, Knight,
Governor of Jamaica,
Who departed this life on the 15th day of
June 1777.
In the duties of his office he was aſſiduous,
Wiſe and impartial in the adminiſtration of
juſtice;
A friend to mankind, and a father to the
people over whom he preſided.
This monument was erected by the Aſſembly, to tranſmit to poſterity the gratitude of the people of this iſland, for the happineſs they enjoyed under his mild and upright government."

The

The EXILE:

A deſcription of the ſituation of a Scottiſh gentleman who was obliged to leave his country in 1746.

WHere, 'midſt the ruins of a fallen ſtate,
The once fam'd Tiber rolls his ſcanty wave,
Where half a column now derides the great,
Where half a ſtatue yet records the brave;
With trembling ſteps an Exile wander'd near,
In Scottiſh weeds his ſhrivell'd limbs array'd;
His furrowed cheek was croſs'd with many a tear,
And frequent ſighs his wounded ſoul betray'd.
Oh! wretch! he cry'd, that like ſome troubled ghoſt
Art doom'd to wander round this world of woe,
While memory ſpeaks of joys for ever loſt,
Of peace, of comfort, thou haſt ceas'd to know!
Theſe are the ſcenes, with fancy'd charms endow'd,
Where happier Britons, caſting pearls away,
The tools of ſound, of empty trifles proud,
Far from the land of bliſs and freedom ſtray.
Wou'd that, for yonder dome, theſe eyes could ſee
The wither'd oak that crowns my native hill!
There urns let ruin waſte; but give to me
The tuft that trembles o'er its lonely rill.
Oh! ſacred haunts! and is the hillock green
That ſaw our infant ſports beguile the day?
Still are our feats of fairy faſhion ſeen?
Or is my little throne of moſs away?
Had but Ambition, in this tortur'd breaſt,
Ne'er ſought to rule beyond the humble plain,
Where mild dependence holds the vaſſal bleſt,
Where faith and friendſhip fix the chieftain's reign;
Thus had I liv'd the life my fathers led; [be;
Their name, their family, had not ceas'd to
And thou, MONIMIA! on thy earthy bed!—
My name, my family, what were there to thee!—
Three little moons had ſeen our growing love
Since firſt Monimia join'd her hand to mine;
Three little moons had ſeen us bleſt above
All that enthuſiaſt hope cou'd e'er divine.
Urg'd by the brave, by fancy'd glory warm'd,
In treaſon honeſt, if 'twas treaſon here.
For rights ſuppos'd, my native band I arm'd,
And join'd the ſtandard Charles had dar'd to rear.
Fated we fought: my gallant vaſſals fell;
But ſav'd their maſter in the bloody ſtrife;
Their coward maſter, who could live to tell
He ſaw them fall, yet tamely ſuffer'd life.
Let me not think—but, ah! the thought will riſe,
Still in my whirling brain its horrors dwell,
When pale and trembling, with uplifted eyes,
Monimia faintly breath'd a laſt farewel!
"They come," ſhe ſaid; "fly, fly theſe ruthleſs foes,
And ſave a life in which Monimia lives;
Believe me, HENRY, light are all her woes,
Except what Henry's dreaded purpoſe gives.
And would'ſt thou die, and leave me thus forlorn,
And blaſt a life the moſt inhuman ſpare;
Oh! live in pity to the babe unborn,
That ſtirs within me to aſſiſt my prayer!"
What could I do? Contending paſſions ſtrove,
And preſs'd my boſom with alternate weight,
Unyielding honour, ſoft perſuaſive love—
I fled, and left her—left her to her fate.
Faſt came the ruffian band; no melting charm,
That e'er to ſuffering beauty Nature gave,
The ruthleſs rage of Party can diſarm;
Thy tears, Monimia, wanted pow'r to ſave.
She, and the remnant of her weeping train,
Whoſe faithful love ſtill link'd them to her ſide,
Torn from their dwelling, trod the deſert plain,
No hut to ſhelter, and no hand to guide.
Thick drove its ſnow before the wintry wind,
And midnight darkneſs wrapp'd the heath they paſt,
Save one ſad gleam, that, blazing far behind,
The ancient manſion of my father's laſt.
Calmly ſhe ſaw theſe mouldering ruins glare:
"'Tis paſt, all righteous God! 'tis paſt," ſhe cry'd;
"But for my Henry hear my lateſt pray'r!"—
Big was her burſting heart—ſhe groan'd, and dy'd!—
Still, in my dreams, I ſee her form confeſs'd,
Sailing, in robes of light, the troubl'd ſky!—
And ſoon, ſhe whiſpers, ſhall my Henry reſt—
And dimly ſmiling, points my place to die!
I hear that voice, I ſee that pale hand wave;
I come once more to view my native ſhore;
Stretch'd on Monimia's long-neglected grave,
To claſp the ſod, and feel my woes no more!

MAXIMS.

I.

GEntle manners, virtuous lives,
Make eaſy huſbands, happy wives.
Theſe are the only means we know
To make a little heav'n below. W. O.

II.

ANgry manners, vicious lives,
Make wretched huſbands, curſed wives.
And hence ſuch evils take their birth,
As make a little hell on earth. W. O.

III.

TWO eaſy things will ſatisfy mankind,
An eaſy fortune, and an eaſy mind:
But the one thing that gives a man content,
Is a good conſcience, from a life well ſpent.
W. O.

Occaſioned

Occaſioned by ſeeing CORREGIO's *Picture of* MERCURY *teaching* CUPID *to read.*

By Mr Richardſon, ſenior.

THE bow and arrows, and a dove,
Were once enough for Cupid thought,
Till Mercury was ſent by Jove,
For Venus pray'd he might be taught.

Taught! what? To read. But why to read?
Love knows the language of the eye;
No other learning does he need,
Nor can be cheated by a lie.

His ſkilful mother better knew;
She ſaw what times were coming on;
His darts muſt now be tip'd anew;
For love is mercenary grown.

Fancy not then that Mercury
Did from Olympus' top diſmount,
To teach the god his A, B, C.
No! no! it was to caſt account.

But have a care, thou ſilly boy!
For 'tis a moſt pernicious art;
If learnt, it will thy power deſtroy;
The *Tongue* may love, but not the *Heart.*

A new HUNTING-SONG.

SEE Phœbus begins to enliven the Eaſt,
And ſee the gay dawn wears away;
Come, rouſe, fellow huntſman, relinquiſh dull reſt,
And join in the ſports of the day.
No longer in ſloth let your ſenſes remain,
Untainted the ſweets of the morn;
Drive ſlumber away, and make one in our train,
To follow the ſound of the horn.

What muſic to ours can for ſweetneſs compare,
What ſports ſuch a pleaſure can yield?
What ſcent ſo refin'd as the new morning air?
What proſpect ſo bright as the field?
Let miſers for riches each tranſport forego,
'Midſt their treaſures diſtreſs'd and forlorn,
We taſte ev'ry joy, and forget ev'ry woe,
So charming the ſound of the horn.

Such pleaſures we feel while from vanity free,
Our hours paſs contented along;
In innocent paſtime, in mirth, and in glee,
With a hearty repaſt and a ſong.
Ye mortals unbiaſs'd by honours and wealth,
Theſe titles that ſorrow adorn,
Would you taſte the calm joys of contentment and health,
Then follow the ſound of the horn.

EPITAPH, on an elegant marble monument in a Church at Rome.

VIR PROBUS.

With the name and date.

ADDRESS to Lady CRAVEN's *Heart.* [381]

NO wonder, little fluttering thing,
That you ſo ſoon ſhould leap, and ſpring,
To CRAVEN's fair and beauteous breaſt,
Where Gods themſelves would wiſh to reſt!
But tell me, Trifler, tell me, why
You could from ſuch a manſion fly,
Where ev'ry virtue you'd in ſtore?
Miſer—what could you wiſh for more?
Say, did you long at will to roam,
And quite forſake your native home?
Or had you been too cloſe confin'd,
And for ſweet liberty you pin'd?
Oh! had I found you in ſome grove,
Caſket of friendſhip, and of love!
I'd place thee, wand'ring heart!—by mine;
Uniting both with friendſhip's twine:
Or ſuch a jewel—ſafe poſſeſt,
Not worlds ſhould tear thee from my breaſt:
Exulting round the rural plains,
Boaſt of the prize — to nymphs and ſwains.
But huſh!—my ruſtic muſe!—nor dare
To with a friend ſo great, ſo fair;
For vain will all thoſe wiſhes prove,
Then hide thee in thy lonely grove!
But if fair Craven e'er ſhould ſtray,
By my lone cottage bend her way,
I'd lead her to my ſhady ſeat,
And lay my heart, too—at her feet!
Which, if ſhe'd condeſcend to view,
She'd find it conſtant, firm, and true;
To welcome her with many a bound,
'Twould leap with joy,—and dance around!

OLIVIA *the humble Cottager.*

STANZAS to NIGHT.

HAIL, lucid Night! thy griſly black
Aſſiſts each thief to fill his ſack;
While Morpheus, lounging, drowſy god,
Has ſent all honeſt men to nod.

Hail, ſtar-deck'd Night! thy lucid beams
Silver o'er the bubbling ſtreams:
The youths now ſoftly ſtrike the lyre;
The god of Love their ſongs inſpire.

Hail, frigid Night! thy chilling breezes
On the vital current ſeizes,
Until of wine a flowing bowl
Expands to mirth the frozen ſoul.

Hail, ſultry Night! thou friend to Love,
Thy potent heat the pulſes move;
Thy warmth the poet's head doth fill,
And vibrates quick the gooſe's quill.

Hail, ſtormy Night! thy roaring thunder
Makes us mortals ſtare and wonder;
With vivid lightning flames the ſky,
The pelting hail-ſtones round us fly.

Then hot or cold, or black or bright,
Or fair or foul, hail, goddeſs Night!
With this ſalute I'll cloſe my lay,
For yonder dawns the bluſh of Day.

H.

H1-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

PERSIA.

"*Peterſburg, May* 16. A letter from Aſtracan of the 14th of April laſt, confirms an account formerly received, of the city of Tauris, in Perſia, and ſeveral villages in its environs, being entirely deſtroyed by an earthquake; and adds, that ſcarcely 700 perſons had ſaved their lives."

TURKY.

"*Leghorn, May* 30. According to the laſt letters from Smyrna, the plague, which broke out lately in the quarter of the Greeks in that city, continues daily to carry off a number of people; and the lands in the environs are not yet freed of the locuſts, which increaſe, and deſtroy all the fruits."

"*Vienna, July* 6. We have accounts from Conſtantinople, that that city is thrown into the greateſt conſternation, by the plague breaking out again, inſomuch that 20,000 of the inhabitants have left that capital."

"*Conſtantinople, May* 4. The head of a perſon hath lately been ſtruck off, of whoſe country and religion we were totally ignorant, but in other reſpects he was perfectly known for employing himſelf principally in the relief and care of the poor, eſpecially of priſoners and ſlaves. This man ſpoke the Turkiſh and Greek languages fluently, and was believed to be a Mahometan. He had had no other occupation for a long time than that of begging alms of perſons of every nation, and diſtributing them indiſcriminately among Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, &c. The houſes of the greateſt part of the grandees of this empire were open to him: and the chiefs of the law took a pleaſure in the converſation of a man, whoſe talents were excellent, and his knowledge in controverſy profound, eſpecially in the fundamentals of the Mahometan religion. The Grand Viſir having heard frequent mention made of this perſon, and curious to know whether he was really a Turk or not, ſent for him, and aſked him, if he was a Turk and a Mahometan? to which he replied, he was a Turk, and retired. But, five days afterwards he came again voluntarily into the preſence of the Grand Viſir, and boldly avowed, "That he had falſely declared himſelf to be a Turk, as he was really a Chriſtian, and a diſciple of the Lord Jeſus Chriſt." In conſequence of which declaration the Grand Viſir ordered his head to be publicly ſtruck off immediately."

RUSSIA. [271.]

The Emperor of Germany has made a tour to Moſcow. His Majeſty ſet out from Vienna, on the 26th of April, purſued his journey through Poland, and arrived at Brody on the 21ſt of May, and at Mohilow on the 23d; at which place the Empreſs of Ruſſia, who was then on a tour through part of her dominions, arrived on the 25th. Count Cobenzel preſented him to the Empreſs by the title of *Count Falkenſtein*. After a reſidence of five days at that place, their Imperial Majeſties ſupped the 30th at Schklow, a country-ſeat of Gen. Soritz, and then proceeded together to Smolenſko. Thence the Empreſs continued her route, and the Emperor proceeded to Moſcow. His Majeſty arrived at Peterſburg on the 28th of June, paſſed the day following with the Empreſs at Czarſko-Zelo, returned in the evening to his apartments at Count Cobenzel's, and went next day again to Czarſko-Zelo. After having ſeen every thing worthy his curioſity, in Peterſburg, and its neighbourhood, his Majeſty ſet out thence on the 20th of July, and arrived at Vienna, in perfect health, on the 23d of Auguſt.

The courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm have delivered their declarations to the belligerent powers, ſetting forth their acceſſion to the maritime aſſociation propoſed by the court of Ruſſia for the protection of the neutral trade. [212, 270.]

The declaration of the court of Copenhagen is dated July 8. After a proper introduction, ſetting forth the neceſſity there was for coming to the reſolution of protecting the trade and navigation of the neutral powers, it goes on in theſe words.

"If the rights of neutrality are ſacred, and if the laws of nations, founded on impartiality, eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, and avowed by all countries, are of any weight, no neutral nation ſhould by a war between other powers loſe the rights it poſſeſſed before that war. Such nation is authoriſed to trade to all parts of Europe, as if there was a general peace,

peace, (contraband traffick excepted). The King deſires nothing beyond what neutrality allows; this is his rule, and that of his people; and his Majeſty not thinking it right that any belligerent power ſhould interrupt the trade of his eſtates, he therefore lays before them the principles he ever has maintained, and ever will, in conjunction with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, whoſe ſentiments are the ſame with his, viz. 1. That neutral veſſels ſhall ſail from port to port, and on the coaſts of nations at war. 2. That the effects belonging to neutral powers ſhall be free in neutral veſſels, except contraband goods. 3. That under the denomination of contraband goods is underſtood only what is expreſsly mentioned as ſuch in the 3d article of his Majeſty's treaty of commerce with G. Britain in 1670, and in the 26th and 27th of his treaty with France in 1742; and the King will keep to the ſame with regard to any powers with whom he is not now in treaty. 4. That by a blocked-up port is underſtood one into which no veſſel can enter without evident danger from the ſhips placed to block it up. 5. That theſe principles ſhall ſerve as rules for trials in courts of admiralty," &c. The declaration then concludes with ſaying, that it is his Majeſty's determination to protect the honour of his flag, and the freedom of the trade and navigation of his ſubjects; and that he has for that purpoſe fitted out part of his naval force.

The declaration of the court of Sweden is to the following purport.

"Since the beginning of the preſent war, his Majeſty, the King of Sweden, has laid it down as a law to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality, and has kept up to the ſame: notwithſtanding which, his trading ſubjects have been obliged to claim his protection; in conſequence of which, his Majeſty prepared to fit out a certain number of ſhips of war for the protection of the Swediſh trade; of which his Majeſty gave notice to the belligerent powers. Whilſt this was going forward, ſome other neutral powers, who were of the ſame way of thinking, gave notice of the ſame to the King, and at the ſame time the Empreſs of Ruſſia delivered a declaration to the courts of London, Verſailles, and Madrid, making known her determination to protect the trade of her own ſubjects, and the general rights of neutral powers [212]. The King found the ground-work of this declaration ſo entirely agreeable to his own ideas, and the treaty of 1666 between Sweden and England, and that between Sweden and France, that he could do no other than agree to it, and adopt the ſame. The treaty concludes by declaring, that his Majeſty will continue to obſerve the ſame neutrality he always has; that he has forbid any of his ſubjects, under the ſevereſt penalties, from deviating in any reſpect from the principle of the ſtricteſt neutrality; but that he will to the utmoſt protect their lawful trade, ſo long as they conform to the principles already laid down."

An explanation has been demanded by the court of Sweden, relative to this ſyſtem of neutrality, and an anſwer has been given by the court of Ruſſia. —— We ſubjoin the anſwer to each queſtion, viz.

Queſtion 1. How and in what manner a reciprocal protection and mutual aſſiſtance ſhall be given?

Anſwer. This muſt be ſettled by a formal convention, to which all the neutral powers will be invited; the principal end of which is, to inſure a free navigation to the merchant-ſhips of all nations. Whenever ſuch veſſel ſhall have proved from its papers that it carries no contraband goods, the protection of a ſquadron or veſſels of war ſhall be granted her, under whoſe care ſhe ſhall put herſelf, and which ſhall prevent her being interrupted.

Queſt. 2. Whether each particular power ſhall be obliged to protect the general commerce of the whole, or if in the mean time it may employ a part of its armament in the protection of its own particular commerce?

Anſ. Each power muſt concur in the general ſecurity of commerce. In the mean time, the better to accompliſh this object, it will be neceſſary to ſettle, by means of a ſeparate article, the places and diſtances which may be judged proper for the ſtation of each power. From that method will ariſe this advantage, that all the ſquadrons of the allies will form a kind of chain, and be able to aſſiſt each other; the particular arrangement to be confined only to the knowledge of the allies, though the convention in all other points will be communicated to the powers at war, accompanied with all the proteſtations of a ſtrict neutrality.

Queſt. 3.

Queſt. 3. If ſeveral of theſe combined ſquadrons ſhould meet, or, for example, one or more of their veſſels, what ſhall be the rule of their conduct towards each other, and how far ſhall the neutral protection extend?

Anſ. It is undoubtedly the principle of a perfect equality which muſt regulate this point. We ſhall follow the common mode with regard to ſafety. In caſe the ſquadrons ſhould meet and engage, the commanders will conform to the uſages of the ſea-ſervice: becauſe, as is obſerved above, the reciprocal protection, under theſe conditions, ſhould be unlimited.

Queſt. 4. It ſeems eſſential to agree upon the manner in which repreſentations ſhall be made to the powers at war, if, notwithſtanding our meaſures, their ſhips of war or armed veſſels ſhould continue to interrupt our commerce in any manner. Muſt theſe remonſtrances be made in the general name of the united powers, or ſhall each particular power plead its own cauſe only?

Anſ. It ſeems expedient that the repreſentations mentioned in this article be made by the party aggrieved; and that the miniſters of the other confederate powers ſupport thoſe remonſtrances in the moſt forcible and efficacious manner.

Queſt. 5. Laſtly, it appears eſſentially neceſſary to provide againſt this poſſible event, where one of the united powers ſeeing itſelf driven to extremities againſt any of the powers actually at war, ſhould claim the aſſiſtance of the allies in this convention to do her juſtice; in what manner can this be beſt concerted? A circumſtance which equally requires a ſtipulation, that the repriſals in that caſe ſhall not be at the will of ſuch party injured, but that the common voice ſhall decide; otherwiſe an individual power might at its pleaſure draw the reſt againſt their inclinations and intereſts into diſagreeable extremities, or break the whole league, and reduce matters into their original ſtate, which would render the whole fruitleſs and of no effect.

Anſ. We feel all the importance of this conſideration; and, to render it clear, it is neceſſary to diſtinguiſh the caſe.

If any one of the allied powers ſhould ſuffer itſelf to be drawn in by motives contrary to the eſtabliſhed principles of a neutrality and perfect impartiality, and ſhould injure its laws, or extend their bounds, it cannot certainly be expected that the others ſhould eſpouſe the quarrel; on the contrary, ſuch a conduct would be deemed an abandoning the ties which unite them. But if the inſult offered to one of the allies ſhould be hoſtile to the principles adopted and announced in the face of all Europe, or ſhould be marked with the character of hatred and animoſity, inſpired by reſentment of theſe common meaſures of the confederacy, which have no other tendency than to make, in a preciſe and irrevocable manner, laws for the liberty of commerce, and the rights of every neutral nation, then it ſhall be held indiſpenſable for the united powers to make a common cauſe of it, at ſea only, without its being a ground work for other operations, as theſe connections are purely maritime, having no other object than naval commerce and navigation.

From all that is ſaid above, it evidently reſults, that the common will of all, founded upon the principles admitted and adopted by the contracting parties, muſt alone decide, and that it will always be the fixed baſis of the conduct and operations of this union. Finally, we ſhall obſerve, that theſe conventions ſuppoſe no other naval armament than what ſhall be conformable to circumſtances, according as thoſe ſhall render them neceſſary, or as may be agreed. It is probable that this agreement, once ratified and eſtabliſhed, will be of the greateſt conſequence; and that the belligerent powers will find in it ſufficient motives to perſuade them to reſpect the neutral flag, and prevent their provoking the reſentment of a reſpectable communion, founded under the auſpices of the moſt evident juſtice, and the ſole idea of which is received with the univerſal applauſe of all impartial Europe.

GERMANY. [43.]

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 3. We have received afflicting accounts from Auſtrian Moldavia, that the locuſts which appeared in Autumn laſt in the diſtrict of Herza, in that province, having then depoſited their eggs, they now appear in a thouſand times greater number than laſt year, and are two inches long. They are divided into three formidable armies: the firſt extends ſeven leagues in length, and nine in breadth, from Herza to Potuſhan; the ſecond extends from Roman

to the Danube, which is about eight leagues; and the third from Jaſſy to Beſſarabia. They have deſtroyed all the graſs, fruit, and even leaves of the foreſt-trees; but have not yet touched the vines or the wheat. They are as yet too young to fly; and if, when they riſe, the wind ſets towards Auſtrian Moldavia, that fine country will be ruined."

SWITZERLAND.

"*Zurich, June* 2. Mr J. H. Wafer, late miniſter of the church in this town, was beheaded here on the 27th laſt month. His crime was treaſon, in having inſerted in the political correſpondence of M. Schoſſer, profeſſor at Gottinghen, certain pieces with notes, relative to the adminiſtration of this canton, which have been declared dangerous to the ſtate, as tending to excite ſedition, &c. He was further charged with having detained a document of the 15th century, belonging to our public archives, and of great value, of which the town-ſecretary, who had confided it to him, had in vain demanded the reſtitution."

ITALY.

"*Paris, July* 28. We have received the following account of the eruption of Mount Etna.

Towards the end of laſt January, many ſhocks of an earthquake were felt in different parts of Sicily; and from that time the ſummit of Mount Etna was obſerved to ſend forth a thick ſmoke, which uſually extended eaſtward; and ſoon after a new eminence was diſcovered, which was viſible at the diſtance of fifty miles, and which was a manifeſt ſign of a local exploſion. On the 28th of March, and [illegible] of April, the earthquakes were renewed, and with greater violence, in a direction from north to ſouth; and the ſmoke of the volcano increaſed ſo much, that on the 28th of April it was ſeen riſing from the crater in the form of a ſtout pine, the head of which was hid in the clouds, caſting ſmall fragments of pumice ſtones for twenty miles round; and in this ſtate it continued till the 17th of May, when the ſmoke ſuddenly ceaſed.

On the 18th, about noon, the mountain received a violent ſhock, accompanied by a ſubterraneous noiſe, and at ſix o'clock in the evening, opened at the feet of an old extinguiſhed volcano, called Mount Frumento, near the confines of the ſecond region of Etna. The fire burſt forth like a river, and falling into a neighbouring valley, called del Udienza, it ran the ſpace of half a league in an inſtant in the plain del Carpintero and delle Mandre del Favo, and from thence precipitated into the valley del Nevo, where it roſe to the height of 100 feet. At nine o'clock the mountain opened in two places lower down, on the ground named li Scoperti Dipaterno. The openings being very near each other, ſoon fell into one, the fire of which bent weſtward, where the firſt lava flowed, and the three joined in the plain de Santi, and ran together for the third part of a mile, when the firſt ſeparated again, and continued its courſe alone in the valley del Udienza, where it ſtill flows, though more ſlowly than at firſt, threatening deſtruction to del Melia and the land du Cavalier, belonging to the Benedictines of Catania.

The two other lavas bent their courſe towards Mont Parmentelli, the baſe of which they ſurrounded, forming an incloſure near two miles in breadth, and from thence paſſed on the eaſt ſide of Mont del Mazzo, extending along the vineyards of Ragalua, and after having flowed three leagues ſtopped on the 25th of May. The greateſt extenſion of this branch was in breadth about a mile, and five feet in height.

On the night of the 26th, a new opening was made at the foot of Mont Parmentelli in the middle of the lava. This volcano, for the ſpace of an hour, threw up ſtones of a prodigious ſize, and to a very great height. The fire at length gained a paſſage, and divided into two branches, one of which flowed to the weſt of Mont del Mazzo, which it incloſed; the other directed its courſe thro' the woods and vineyards of Regalua, where it extended about a league.

At the end of five days the fire ſeemed to abate; it advanced very ſlowly, but its approaches ſoon became more ſenſible; and on the 5th of this month it flowed in ſuch quantities from the laſt opening, that the arm of the lava, which was then but thirty feet wide, was increaſed to fifty in half an hour, and it continues to this day with the ſame violence: but as the top of the lava is cooled, it now flows on its ſurface, riſing to the height of thirty feet, turning it up on the ſides; ſo that if the reſiſtance it meets

meets with checks its progreſs, it increaſes it exceedingly in breadth, and produces the ſame deſtructive conſequences.

On the ſurface of this lava, they have obſerved through its whole extent, balls of fire of various colours, according to the different quantities of bitumen, ſulphur, arſenic, and vitriol, of which the maſs is compoſed; and with which, according to the analyſis made by the chymiſts, they abound.

The damage cauſed by the preſent eruption is eſtimated at 40,000 Sicilian crowns; but it is feared that it will be much more conſiderable very ſoon, the lava ſtill directing its courſe towards Paterno, from which it is now only eight miles diſtant, and this country is the richeſt and beſt cultivated of any about Mount Etna."

There was a luſtrum, or numbering of the people, in Rome, on the 24th of June; when it appeared there were in that city 155,184 inhabitants, of whom were 36,485 houſekeepers. In this number were included 3847 monks, 2827 ſecular prieſts, 1910 nuns, 1065 ſtudents, 1470 almſhouſe-poor, 7 negroes, and 52 perſons not Romans. The numbers born from June 24. 1779, to June 24. 1780, were 4218, and the burials 7181.

ENGLAND. [386.]

The royal aſſent was given to the following bills.

To theſe, by commiſſion, July 3. viz.

An act for raiſing a further ſum of money, by loans, or exchequer-bills, for the ſervice of the year 1780.

An act for granting to his Majeſty additional duties upon ſtarch and hair-powder imported, and upon ſtarch made in Great Britain, and upon ſweets.

An act for repealing an act 19° *Geo. III. "for granting to his Majeſty certain duties on licences to be taken out by all perſons letting horſes to hire for travelling in the manner therein mentioned, and certain duties on all horſes let to hire for the purpoſes of travelling poſt and by time, and upon certain carriages therein mentioned* [41. 274.]*;" and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.*

An act to repeal ſo much of an act 13° *& 14° Car. II. as reſtrains the removal of wool, and other articles, to certain times and hours therein mentioned.*

An act for granting further time for allowing the drawback on the exportation of coffee imported by the Eaſt-India company in the ſhip Europa, in the year 1775.

An act for continuing in the poſſeſſion of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, for a further time, and under certain conditions, the territorial acquiſitions and revenues lately obtained in the Eaſt Indies, and for reviving, and continuing for a further time, ſo much of an act 13° *Geo. III. "for eſtabliſhing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the Eaſt India company, as well in India as in Europe, as hath expired in the courſe of the preſent year;" and for indemnifying the ſaid company for any money they have paid or may pay in or about the building of three ſhips of the line for the ſervice of the public.* [41. 338.]

An act to explain and amend two acts 15° *&* 16° *Geo. III. with reſpect to the limits of the Greenland ſeas and Davis's ſtreights, and the ſeas adjacent thereto; and to enlarge the time for the return of the veſſels employed in the whale-fiſheries.*

An act for continuing the encouragement and reward of perſons making certain diſcoveries for finding the longitude at ſea, or making other uſeful diſcoveries and improvements in navigation, and for making experiments relating thereto.

An act to impower his Majeſty to prohibit the exportation, and to reſtrain the carrying coaſtwiſe, of copper in bars, or copper in ſheets, for a limited time.

An act to veſt certain meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in truſtees, for the better ſecuring his Majeſty's dock, ſhips, and ſtores, at Chatham.

One police-bill, which does not relate to Scotland, and five private bills.

To theſe, by commiſſion, July 5. viz.

An act for enabling his Majeſty to raiſe the ſum of one million, for the uſes and purpoſes therein mentioned.

An act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the ſinking fund; and for applying certain monies, therein mentioned, for the ſervice of the year 1780; *and for further appropriating the ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion of parliament.*

An act for appointing and enabling commiſſioners to examine, take, and ſtate, the public accounts of the kingdom, and to report what balances are in the hands of accountants, which may be applied to the public ſervice, and what defects there are in the preſent mode of receiving, collecting, iſſuing, and accounting, for public money, and in what more expeditious, and effectual, and leſs expenſive manner the ſaid

ſervices can in future be regulated and carried on for the benefit of the public. [192.]

An act for indemnity ſuch perſons as have acted in the ſuppreſſion of the late riots and tumults in and about the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and borough of Southwark, and for the preſervation of the public peace.

And to one, by the King, July 8. viz.

An act to prevent any miſchief or inconvenience which may ariſe to the ſheriffs, gaolers, ſuitors, priſoners, or others, by the priſoners in the ſeveral gaols in the counties of Middleſex and Surrey, and the city of London, having been ſet at liberty during the late tumults and inſurrections.

[Of upwards of ſixty private bills paſſed this ſeſſion, only one ſeems to relate to Scotland, one of the five to which the royal aſſent was given, July 3. viz. *An act for veſting certain manors and hereditaments ſituate in the county of Lincoln (which by the will of Thomas Humberſton, Eſq; deceaſed, were deviſed to Thomas Frederick Mackenzie Humberſton, Eſq; for his life, with ſeveral remainders over in ſtrict ſettlement) in truſtees, for the purpoſe of ſelling the ſame, and laying out the monies to ariſe from ſuch ſale in the purchaſe of certain other hereditaments, part of the eſtates of the Rt Hon. Kenneth Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth in the kingdom of Ireland, to be ſettled to the uſes to which the eſtates intended to be ſold now ſtand limited.*]

After giving the royal aſſent to the bills, the King made the following ſpeech.

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT gives me great ſatisfaction to find myſelf able to determine this long ſeſſion of parliament, that you may be at liberty to return to your ſeveral countries, and attend to your private affairs, after ſo laborious a diſcharge of your duty in the public ſervice; and I take this occaſion to expreſs my ſincere acknowledgement for the freſh proofs you have given me of your affectionate zeal for the ſupport of my government, and of your juſt eſtimation of the real and permanent intereſts of your country.

Your magnanimity and perſeverance in the proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary war, have enabled me to make ſuch exertions as will, I truſt, by the aſſiſtance of Divine Providence, diſappoint the violent and unjuſt deſigns of my enemies, and bring them to liſten to equitable and honourable terms of peace.

Theſe exertions have already been attended with ſucceſs by ſea and land; and the late important and proſperous turn of affairs in North America [263.] affords the faireſt proſpect of the returning loyalty and affection of my ſubjects in the colonies, and of their happy reunion with their parent country.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I feel myſelf under particular obligations to thank you for the large and ample ſupplies you have ſo chearfully granted, and for the confidence you repoſe in me. No attention ſhall be wanting, on my part, to render them effectual, and to ſee them faithfully applied.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Let me earneſtly recommend to you to aſſiſt me, by your influence and authority in your ſeveral counties, as you have by your unanimous ſupport in parliament, in guarding the peace of the kingdom from future diſturbances, and watching over the preſervation of the public ſafety. Make my people ſenſible of the happineſs they enjoy, and the diſtinguiſhed advantages they derive from our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate. Warn them of the hazard of innovation; point out to them the fatal conſequences of ſuch commotions as have lately been excited; and let it be your care to impreſs on their minds this important truth, That rebellious inſurrections to reſiſt or to reform the laws, muſt end either in the deſtruction of the perſons who make the attempt, or in the ſubverſion of our free and happy conſtitution."

Then the parliament was prorogued.

A great many addreſſes have been preſented to the King, thanking his Majeſty for the meaſures he had taken to ſuppreſs the late tumults. —— The firſt was from the borough of Southwark, which was delivered to the Earl of Hillſborough, June 12. by George Onſlow, Eſq; one of the repreſentatives for Guildford, and Nathaniel Polhill, Eſq; one of the repreſentatives for the ſaid borough of Southwark; and was very graciouſly received by his Majeſty; — of which the following is a copy.

" WE, your Majeſty's dutiful, loyal, and affectionate ſubjects, inhabitants of the ancient town and borough of Southwark, deſire to approach your ſacred perſon, to return our ſincere and grateful thanks for your Majeſty's paternal goodneſs, in ſending a ſeaſonable relief of military force to protect our perſons and properties from the depredations and inſult of a lawleſs and licentious mob, which

which were ſpreading terror and devaſtation through the metropolis and its environs, uncontrouled. We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, we are determined to uſe our utmoſt endeavours to ſupport the honour of your Majeſty's crown and dignity, the peace and good order of ſociety, and this happy conſtitution as ſettled at the glorious Revolution. For theſe great and good purpoſes we have aſſociated, and humbly hope for the continuance of your Majeſty's gracious protection." —Signed by 464 perſons.

The next was one from the Alderman, Deputy, Common Council, and Inhabitants of the ward of Bridge-within, which was delivered to Lord Viſcount Stormont, June 23. by Mr Alderman Wooldridge, and ſeven other gentlemen, and by his Lordſhip preſented to the King.

An addreſs from the city of Edinburgh was preſented to his Majeſty by Sir Laurence Dundas, repreſentative in parliament for that city, being introduced by the Lord of the Bedchamber in waiting, and was very graciouſly received. It appeared in the Gazette of July 15. and of which the following is a copy, except the title and ſubſcription.

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of your faithful city of Edinburgh, beg leave to expreſs our ſincere congratulations on the late ſucceſſes of your Majeſty's arms. [261.]

We earneſtly hope, that the fortunate reduction of Charleſtown will ſpeedily diſſolve the unlawful combinations of your Majeſty's rebellious ſubjects in America, open their eyes to the importance of the bleſſings which they have formerly enjoyed under a mild government and a moſt gracious prince, and prove the means of introducing a peace equitable to them and honourable to the parent-country.

We think it our duty to declare our deteſtation of the outrages lately committed in the cities of London and Weſtminſter by a moſt licentious mob, and to expreſs our approbation of the wiſe and effectual meaſures employed by your Majeſty to quell theſe daring commotions.

We humbly beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that, as magiſtrates and citizens, we ſhall exert our utmoſt efforts to preſerve the peace and good order of the community to which we belong, and to oppoſe every attempt againſt your royal dignity and our happy conſtitution.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty to accept of the unfeigned aſſurance of our ſteady attachment to your Majeſty's perſon, family, and government, and this expreſſion of our ſincere deſire, that your Majeſty, after defeating the combinations of your perfidious enemies, may long ſway the ſceptre over a free, a loyal, and a happy people."

An addreſs from the Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town-council of Montroſe, dated, Montroſe, July 19. was tranſmitted to Lord Stormont, and by his Lordſhip preſented to the King.—— After expreſſing the ſenſe they entertain of his Majeſty's mild and conſtitutional government, they ſpeak of the late tumults thus. "Such being the caſe, it was with great concern and ſurpriſe that we beheld ſome of your Majeſty's ſubjects, who appear not to have been affected with theſe ſentiments of duty and gratitude, ſo natural, ſo juſt, and becoming. Ignorant, enthuſiaſtic, and intolerant, and perhaps actuated by motives leſs excuſable than theſe, they have formed themſelves into illegal aſſociations, daringly appeared in formidable numbers and hoſtile array, menaced the legiſlature, and finally proceeded to the commiſſion of every act the moſt outrageous and violent.—Whilſt we deplore the extenſive and complicated miſery which has ariſen from ſuch unequalled and unprovoked riots, and that any of your Majeſty's ſubjects ſhould have been guilty of crimes ſo atrocious, we at the ſame time are happy to obſerve the wiſe counſels, the neceſſary, legal, and effectual methods purſued by your Majeſty for the ſuppreſſion of the rioters, the protection of the innocent, and the reſtoration of the public tranquillity. And we conſole ourſelves with the hope, that permanent good may ariſe from the late troubles; particularly an univerſal and juſt ſenſe of the neceſſity of a dutiful behaviour as ſubjects, and of the ineſtimable value of public order and legal government."

Many addreſſes have been preſented, and they have all been very graciouſly received by his Majeſty.

The common council of London were divided on this ſubject. —— A court was held of purpoſe, July 8.; and a motion for addreſſing having been made, great debates enſued. It was argued on the one

one hand, That no time ought to be loſt in returning thanks to the Sovereign for the great benefit we had received from the aſſiſtance of the military; and on the other it was ſaid, That, at preſent, addreſſing would be highly improper; as the military, though they had been of uſe, might become a curſe inſtead of a bleſſing; that therefore it would be more prudent to wait till the troops ſhould be recalled, and then the addreſs would be unanimous. On the previous queſtion, the numbers were, 4 Aldermen and 61 Commoners for putting the queſtion, and 4 Aldermen and 56 Commoners againſt putting it. The queſtion having been then put, and agreed to, a motion was made, That 4 Aldermen and eight Commoners be appointed a committee to draw up the addreſs; which was agreed to: but ſeveral Aldermen withdrawing, and there not remaining four in court, the appointment of a committee was adjourned to the next court.

At the next court, held July 24. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen Harley, Townſend, Sawbridge, Bull, Plomer, Thomas, Hart, Wooldridge, Kitchen, Burnell, and Sheriff Pugh, were preſent. Mr Pariſh deſired, that the court ſhould proceed to the nomination of the committee; and he was ſeconded by Mr Powell, who ſaid, that he was ſtrengthened in his opinion by ſome of the arguments made uſe of the preceding court-day, ſignifying, that if the civil magiſtrates had done their duty, the aſſiſtance of the military would not have been wanted; and contending, that the more the city was neglected by thoſe whoſe duty it was as magiſtrates to protect it, and the greater danger it was in, it was the more incumbent on the court to expreſs their gratitude and thankfulneſs to their Sovereign for the preſervation he had kindly afforded them; and although the military was not at preſent withdrawn, (which ſeemed to be an objection), he was ſatisfied they would be, when his Majeſty thought the city was perfectly ſafe; he therefore hoped no objection would be made to unanimouſly voting the addreſs.

Mr Hurford and ſeveral other members declared their diſapprobation of the buſineſs till the military were removed.

Mr Alderman Harley ſaid, that ſix weeks had elapſed, and no one ſtep had been taken by the civil magiſtrates for the better preſervation and protection of the city; and that he was convinced, if it had not been for the military, the city of London, to the diſgrace of it, would have been demoliſhed and laid low: his opinion was, that the court ſhould have voted an addreſs at the beginning of this unfortunate buſineſs, and he thought it would come with a very ill grace from the court now. He likewiſe ſaid, they had ill-timed many of their proceedings; that they had gone to St James's with petitions and remonſtrances, when they had much better have employed themſelves in their own buſineſſes.

On the queſtion being put, the numbers were, for addreſſing, 6 Aldermen, 69 Commoners, and 2 Tellers, in all 77; againſt it, 5 Aldermen, 60 Commoners, and 2 Tellers, in all 67.

A committee having been then appointed, withdrew, and ſoon returned, with an addreſs; which having been twice read, was agreed to, very few hands being held up againſt it.

The Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council, waited upon the King, at St James's, July 28. (being introduced by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain), with the addreſs; which was read by Thomas Nugent, Eſq; the Common Serjeant, viz.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled, beg your Majeſty's permiſſion humbly to approach the throne, to expreſs our deteſtation and abhorrence of thoſe dreadful acts of violence and outrage which have lately been committed by a ſet of abandoned and deſperate men, who, in the proſecution of their wicked purpoſes, aſſembled in ſuch numbers as to overwhelm all civil authority, and render the exertions of the magiſtrates ineffectual. Thus circumſtanced, nothing leſs than that armed force, with the direction of which your Majeſty is conſtitutionally intruſted, could have reſcued us from the horrors with which we were ſurrounded: that force your Majeſty, in your great goodneſs, was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to ſend to our protection; and by its happy interpoſition our properties have been ſecured from further depredation, and peace and tranquillity again reſtored. For this your Majeſty's paternal care ſhown to your ancient and loyal city of London, we beg to preſent our

our moſt ſincere and grateful thanks: and at the ſame time we aſſure your Majeſty, that every event which can poſſibly add to the happineſs of any branch of your auguſt family, or give additional luſtre and dignity to your crown, will ever be received by us with the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction."

The King's anſwer follows.

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal addreſs. Your deteſtation of the late rebellious tumults, and the gratitude you expreſs for the meaſures taken to ſuppreſs them, and to reſtore the public tranquillity, are highly agreeable to me.

My concern for the welfare and proſperity of the great metropolis of my kingdom, makes me feel a particular ſatisfaction in the prevention of that deſtruction that threatened your properties, and in the re-eſtabliſhment of legal order, under which alone they can be ſecured."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

On the 9th of Auguſt, Thomas Wellings, Gabriel Leekey, Thomas Moore, Thomas Browne, William Gill, Thomas Etherwood, William Watlington, George Friend, John Clements, Robert Sowerby, William White, and John Jones, Eſqs, being introduced by the Lord of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber in waiting, preſented to the King the following addreſs: which his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly; and they had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, Liverymen, Freemen, and others, inhabitants of the city of London, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, with ſentiments full of duty and affection to your Majeſty's perſon and family, humbly beg leave to expreſs our moſt grateful thanks for that protection, which, by the wiſdom, vigilance, and activity of your Majeſty in Council, was ſo ſeaſonably given us, at a time when our lives, property, and every thing dear to us, were in ſuch imminent danger, from the violence of the moſt outrageous banditti that ever exiſted.

We are ſenſible, from your Majeſty's tender and paternal regard for your people, that it has ever been your fixed determination to make the law of the land the rule of your government; and have the moſt lively ſenſe of your Majeſty's tenderneſs and compaſſion, which have been exerciſed with ſuch temper and moderation, in the execution of thoſe laws, at a time when the heinouſneſs of the offences which had been committed, might have juſtified the greateſt rigour.

Convinced of the bleſſings we enjoy under your Majeſty's mild and auſpicious government, we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that the ſtricteſt attention ſhall be paid by us to the laws of our country; and that we will exert ourſelves, on every occaſion, in guarding the peace of this city againſt future diſturbances."

[Signed by 2769 reſpectable names.]

York corporation was no leſs divided than that of London. —— A letter, dated, York, July 25. runs thus.

"At a meeting of the corporation at the Guildhall on Tueſday laſt, a motion was made for an addreſs to his Majeſty on the ſucceſs of his arms in the taking of Charleſtown, and for the prudent and ſpeedy ſuppreſſion of the late tumults in the metropolis. After ſome debate, on a diviſion there appeared for the motion 27, againſt it 15; whereupon a committee was appointed to draw up an addreſs, and lay it before the corporation on Friday at the Guildhall. On which day an addreſs was accordingly preſented; when a motion was made, and ſeconded, that it ſhould be thrown over the table; but after ſome debate the motion was withdrawn, and the following addreſs was read.

"To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commonalty of the City of York, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commonalty of your city of York, beg leave to offer our hearty congratulations to your Majeſty on the late glorious and important ſucceſſes of your arms in South Carolina.

Your Majeſty's royal clemency, ſo liberally offered to your deluded ſubjects in the colonies, and the humane and indulgent treatment thoſe at Charleſtown have

have experienced, in the very moment of victory, from the wife and brave commanders of your Majefty's forces, afford the moft juft and powerful encouragements to returning loyalty and obedience, and leave no excufe to thofe who ftill perfevere in refiftance.

It becomes us alfo, with the warmeft gratitude, to acknowledge your Majefty's paternal folicitude for the protection of your dominions at home, demonftrated in the prudent and fpeedy fuppreffion of the late wicked and deftructive tumults in your metropolis. We are fully fenfible, that our religious and civil liberties can no longer be fecure than whilft the authority of your Majefty's government is duly fupported, and that univerfal fubmiffion to law and order is eflential to the public happinefs and profperity.

May a cordial reunion of your Majefty's American colonies with their parent-country fpeedily take effect, to the total difappointment of the enemies of your crown, and the general joy and fatisfaction of your Majefty and all your loyal fubjects."

Hereupon a long debate enfued; and, on a divifion, it was approved by 19, and difapproved by 28; confequently dropped."

At a meeting of the committee of aflociation, held at York, Aug. 8. the following refolutions were unanimoufly agreed to.

" Refolved, That the Rt Hon. the Earl of Effingham, Charles Turner, Efq; the Rev. Mr Walker, John Anderfon, Efq; the Rev. Mr Lawfon, William T. Joliff, Efq; William Waines, Efq; William Fenton, jun. Efq; and William Buck, Efq; be added to this committee.

Whereas, from the late abominable outrages committed by the loweft claffes of the populace in London, occafion hath been taken, by perfons hoftile to the juft rights and freedom of the people, to defame the affociation of this county, and of other counties and principal corporations of England, as being calculated to produce fimilar acts of violence; notwithftanding the expreis and folemn declaration of their purpofe to fupport, *by legal and pacific methods*, the propofitions for a reform in *the expenditure of public money*, and *for a more equal repreſentation of the people, and ſhorter duration of parliament*,

Refolved, That, from whatever quarter thefe defamatory fuggeftions may have come, this committee doth hold them in contempt, as mifrepreientations vainly contrived to intimidate and deter the affociated bodies from the profecution of their juft and neceffary plan of public reformation.

Refolved, That notwithftanding the rejection of every material regulation propofed to parliament during the laft feffion, for introducing a more œconomical management of the public revenues, and effecting a proper diminution of the exceffive influence of the crown, in conformity to the wifhes of the people, and to the vote of the Houfe of Commons itfelf on the 6th of April laft [309.]; this committee doth confide in the firmnefs and energy of the nation; not doubting but their fteady perfeverance in an orderly and legal fupport of the meafures of their refpective affociations, will, in due time, be found effectual to obtain a complete redrefs of thofe alarming evils; and alfo to correct the inveterate abufes in the *duration* of, and *repreſentation* in *parliament*, which are the true origin and fource of all our national grievances.

Refolved, That if, on any future unhappy interruption of the public peace, orders fhall be iffued to the military force to difarm peaceable fubjects, being Proteftants, under any pretence of example or precedent drawn from any order given to that effect during the late tumults in London, fuch orders ought not to be complied with, being contrary to the natural right of felf-defence, contrary to the pofitive law of the land, and directly tending to the utter ruin of our liberties by the introduction of a military government.

Refolved, That the interference of the military for the fuppreffion of riots not under the direction of the civil magiftrate, but at the difcretion of their commanding officer, is a dangerous deviation from the ufual conftitutional practice during the reigns of the two firft princes of the Houfe of Hanover, which the moft urgent and evident neceffity alone can render excufable.

Refolved, That, however the order for the interference of the military at their difcretion for the fuppreffion of the late riots in the metropolis, may have been unavoidable from the preffing circumftances of the cafe, viz. from the greatnefs

neſs of the danger, and the intimidation of the magiſtracy from the due execution of their office in maintaining or reſtoring the public peace; yet the extenſion of ſimilar orders to the army in other parts of the kingdom, where no preſſing danger actually exiſts, and where no reluctance in the magiſtracy to perform their duty can be reaſonably ſuſpected, cannot be defended on any real ground of neceſſity.

Reſolved, That it is the deareſt intereſt of every private ſubject, as well as his bounden duty by the law of the land, to exert himſelf, according to his utmoſt ability, to maintain the peace of the country; ſo that good order may, without the aid or interpoſition of any military force, be effectually preſerved within the ſame.

Reſolved, That this committee doth moſt earneſtly recommend to all ſubſtantial houſeholders, to be ready and prepared, on the firſt appearance of any riotous commotion, to aſſiſt in maintaining peace and good order, under the directions of the civil magiſtrate.

Reſolved, That this committee will, at a future meeting, proceed to a nomination of delegates to attend in London next winter, to communicate with the delegates of other petitioning or aſſociated bodies, on the means of carrying into effect the objects of their petitions or aſſociations. [199.]

Reſolved, That, as we do not flatter ourſelves, that the commiſſion of accounts appointed by the late act [435.], promiſes the public that effectual redreſs which it wiſhes, Mr Burke be deſired to preſent again, in the next ſeſſion of parliament, his bill, "for the better regulation of his Majeſty's civil eſtabliſhments, and of certain public offices; for the limitation of penſions, and the ſuppreſſing of ſundry uſeleſs, expenſive, and inconvenient places, and for applying the monies ſaved thereby to the public ſervice;" and that the chairman be requeſted to write to Mr Burke accordingly."

The late tumults have produced one good effect, a reconciliation between the King and his brothers.—A card was ſent, 'tis ſaid, by the Duke of Glouceſter to the King, on Thurſday, June 8. to the following purport: "That he preſented his humble duty to his Majeſty, begging to be immediately employed in the defence of his perſon at ſo critical a time as the preſent." The King inſtantly wrote an anſwer full of affection and tenderneſs, appointing the next evening for a meeting. They accordingly met at the Queen's palace, and were together above an hour. The conſequence was, that next day the King ſaw the Duke of Cumberland, and a fraternal affection took place between the three Royal brothers.

In the London Gazette of July 29. the following article appeared.—"KENNET, Mayor.—A common council holden in the chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, on Monday, the 24th day of July 1780;—Reſolved unanimouſly, That the thanks of this court be given to the officers and privates who have done duty in this city, for their exemplary conduct and ſtrict attention to military diſcipline, during the late alarming riots."—The military began to remove out of the city next day [412.]

Four orders of council were iſſued of date Aug. 18.—By one of them an embargo is laid upon all veſſels laden, or to be laden, in G. Britain, with black cattle and hogs, beef, pork, butter and cheeſe, or any ſort of proviſions, except fiſh, corn or grain of any kind, or pulſe, to continue till further order: but the embargo does not extend to any veſſels carrying proviſions to any place within the colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſet's-bay, Rhode iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, in purſuance of an act made in the laſt ſeſſion, *to allow the exportation of proviſions, &c. from G. Britain, to certain places in North America, which are or may be under the protection of his Majeſty's arms, and from ſuch places to G. Britain, and other parts of his Majeſty's dominions* [222.]; nor to any veſſels carrying proviſions to any other of his Majeſty's colonies in North America, or to any of his Majeſty's Weſt India iſlands, or to his forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, or the iſland of St Helena, under certain proviſoes; nor to any veſſels carrying proviſions to Ireland, or the iſlands of Guernſey or Jerſey, or the iſlands thereto belonging, or the iſle of Man, or to any of the ports of Europe, except the ports belonging to France and Spain, or coaſtwiſe, under certain proviſoes;

proviſoes; nor to any veſſels carrying cheeſe coaſtwiſe from any of the ports of this kingdom, or carrying butter and bacon coaſtwiſe from London; nor to any veſſels carrying ſheep, or other live cattle, horſes and lambs excepted, between the port of Cowes in the iſle of Wight and the ports of Southampton and Portſmouth, purſuant to an act 6° Geo. III.; nor to any veſſel retained in his Majeſty's ſervice, or laden by order of the Treaſury or Admiralty with proviſions for his Majeſty's fleets or armies. — By the order for an embargo of Oct. 25. 1776 [38. 559.], in the enumeration of places to which the embargo does not extend, the thirteen colonies in rebellion are excepted.

By another of theſe orders an embargo is laid on all veſſels in Ireland, in the ſame terms with the one juſt recited for G. Britain. But this embargo does not extend to veſſels bringing cattle of any kind, ſalted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland into this kingdom, purſuant to a liberty granted by an act 16° Geo. III.

By a third, the prohibition to export, or carry coaſtwiſe, any gunpowder, ſaltpetre, or any ſort of arms or ammunition is continued for three months from the 23d of Auguſt. [272.]

And by the fourth, founding on the act of laſt ſeſſion, *to impower his Majeſty to prohibit the exportation of copper* [435.], all perſons are prohibited, for ſix months from the date, to export, or attempt to export, or carry coaſtwiſe, any copper in ſheets of or under the weight of two pounds and a half to the foot ſuperficial, unleſs under the reſtraints herein after contained; or any other copper without permiſſion of the privy council: but the prohibition does not extend to any ſort of copper to be exported or ſent coaſtwiſe for the King's ſervice; nor to prevent the tranſporting or carrying coaſtwiſe any ſort of copper, except ſheets of and under the weight of two and a half pounds to the foot ſuperficial, without any ſecurity being required; nor to the exporting the ſame to any parts beyond the ſea to which it may be lawfully exported, except to any of the ports belonging to France or Spain, upon condition, that it be inſpected by an agent appointed by the commiſſioners of the navy, and that a certificate under the hand and ſeal of ſuch agent be firſt obtained, ſetting forth, that no part of the ſame conſiſts of plates of copper, or ſheets of copper (except as herein after excepted), or nails made in whole or in part of copper, which can be made uſe of for the purpoſe of ſheathing and coppering ſhips or veſſels. Sheets of copper of and under the weight of two pounds and a half to the foot ſuperficial, are permitted to be carried coaſtwiſe without any reſtriction, provided no greater quantity than ten hundred weight be laden on board any one ſhip, unleſs ſecurity be given, in treble the value, to carry the ſame to the place propoſed, and to produce a certificate, within four months, from the officer at the port for which ſuch copper ſhall be entered, of the ſame having been all duly landed. Sheets of copper of and under the weight of two pounds and a half to the foot ſuperficial, are allowed to be exported to any parts beyond the ſeas to which the ſame may be lawfully exported, except to any of the ports belonging to France or Spain, upon condition, that no more than ten hundred weight be exported by any one perſon or partnerſhip, that the quantity put on board any one ſhip ſhall not exceed three tons in the whole, and that ſuch ſheets of copper be firſt inſpected by an agent of the navy, and a certificate under his hand and ſeal be obtained, ſetting forth, that ſuch ſheets of copper are of and under the weight above deſcribed.

Com. Johnſtone, in a letter to the Admiralty, dated, on board the Romney, in the Tagus, July 15. writes thus. "His Majeſty's ſhip Romney arrived here on the 8th of July, and brought in with her the Pearle, a French King's frigate of 18 guns and 138 men, commanded by Monſ. Le Chevalier de Breignon. The Romney had before ſent in here the Artois, another French frigate, of 40 guns and 460 men. The Artois was taken on the 1ſt of July off Cape Finiſterre, after a ſharp well-conducted action of 45 minutes, which does honour both to Capt. Home, and the ſhip's company under his command. The Romney had two men wounded; the Artois had twenty killed and forty wounded. The Pearle was taken on the 6th, off Vigo, after a chace of five hours. — The Artois is by far the fineſt frigate I ever ſaw, carrying 24 eighteen, and nine pounders. She is quite new, and bigger than the Romney in all her dimenſions, and is furniſhed with ſuperabundance

perabundance of all kind of ſtores. She was fitted out by the province of Artois, and ſupplied with officers and men by the King of France; and theſe were in the receipt of pay both from the King and the county of Artois. She was commanded by a reſpectable experienced officer in the King's navy, Monſ. le Fabre, who had retired to his eſtate, which is conſiderable; but upon being unanimouſly recommended by the county to this command, he had accepted of it, and now ſerved without any pay or emolument whatſoever: ſo that the eyes of the public in France were very much turned upon the ſucceſs of this ſhip, being upon a new conſtruction, and a new kind of eſtabliſhment, which was calculated to induce the other counties to follow the example of Artois."

And Capt. John Macbride, of the Bienfaiſant, in a letter, dated, at ſea, Aug 13. writes thus. "The Charon arrived on the 11th inſt. I ſailed with the convoy next day, having the Charon, Licorne, and Huſſar in company. As many of the convoy ſtill remained, I ordered the Licorne and Huſſar to keep off Corke harbour's mouth to haſten them, whilſt the Bienfaiſant and Charon lay to with thoſe that were out. At daylight we had drove down as far as the Old Head of Kinſale, when I obſerved a large ſail in the ſouth-eaſt in chace of ſome of the convoy. He was ſoon chaſed in turn, the Charon in company: the other two frigates were out of ſight, off Corke. About half-paſt ſeven we came up with her. It is ſomething ſingular, that the action on both ſides began with muſquetry: he hoiſted Engliſh colours, and kept his fire: I determined to do the ſame. As we ranged within piſtol-ſhot, ſome converſation paſſed between us. In this mode we got ſo far forward on his bow, that neither his bow or our quarter guns would bear. Being certain what the ſhip was, I then ordered the ſmall arms on the poop to begin: ſhe returned it, and hoiſted her proper colours. It was ſome little time before I could regulate my ſail, and place my ſhip. They had determined to board us, and acted ſo to favour the deſign. It was a daring, tho' unſucceſsful attempt. After an hour and ten minutes ſmart action, her rigging and ſails cut to pieces, 21 men killed and 35 wounded, ſhe ſtruck; and proved to be the Compte d'Artois, of 64 guns, upwards of 644 men, a private ſhip of war, commanded by the Chevalier Clonard, a lieutenant de vaiſſeaux, who was ſlightly wounded in the action. His brothers, the one a colonel, the other colonel *en ſecond*, in the Iriſh legion of that name, are on board; likewiſe a Lieut. Perry of the Monarch; and the people who were taken on board the Margaritta prize. The Bienfaiſant had 3 killed and 22 wounded; furniture cut of courſe; but the maſts and yards not materially injured. There was one man ſlightly wounded in the Charon. I brought to, to refit; and the convoy of ninety-nine ſail proceeded on with a very freſh and fair wind; the Licorne is in company. The ſteady gallantry of my officers and men did them honour: I beg in particular to recommend my firſt lieutenant Mr Thomas Lewes to their Lordſhips notice."

"*Admiralty-office, Aug.* 19. Adm. Geary, with part of the fleet under his command [322.], arrived yeſterday at Spithead, and was then expecting the remainder." [444.]

The following official letter was ſent, Aug. 22. by Mr Stephens, ſecretary to the Admiralty, to the maſter of Lloyd's coffeehouſe.

"*Admiralty-office, Aug.* 22. 1780. Capt. Moutray, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Ramillies, which ſailed from Plymouth on the 29th of laſt month with the trade bound for the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, [385.], has, in his letter of the 9th inſt. acquainted my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the night before, he unfortunately fell in with a fleet, which proved to be the combined fleets of France and Spain from Cadiz, in lat. 36. 40 N. long. 15. W. from London; and that there is the greateſt reaſon to apprehend that nearly the whole of the convoy were taken. I am commanded by my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you therewith, that all perſons intereſted in the convoy may have the earlieſt information of this misfortune.—The lieutenant of the Thetis, who brings this intelligence, relates, that the Britiſh Queen, and one other ſhip, name unknown, were in company with the Ramillies and Southampton, when the Thetis parted from them."—This is the ſevereſt blow our commerce has received ſince the commencement of the war.

The Southampton, Lenox, and the

Nassau, Gore, East-Indiamen, from Bengal, arrived at Falmouth, Aug. 28.; — as did, next day, the Port and Lisbon fleets, about twenty-four sail; and the Leeward-island fleet, under convoy of the Medway, of 60 guns, Rear-Adm. Hyde Parker, the Centurion, of 50 guns, and the Sylph sloop, of 16. They sailed from St Kitt's, 113 sail, about the middle of July. On their passage they captured a privateer of 16 guns, who had the day before taken one of the convoy.

On the 28th of August sailed from Portsmouth, on a cruise, under the command of Rear-Adm. Digby, the Prince George, of 98 guns; Foudroyant, 80; Alfred, Canada, Defence, Fortitude, Marlborough, and Valiant, 74 each; Inflexible, Nonsuch, Prince William, and Buffaloe, 64 each; Minerva, 38; and Fox, 32.

"*London, July* 21. The expedition to the continent of South America, which was to have sailed last winter, under the command of Col. Fullerton, is laid aside." [163, 4.]

"*Deal, Aug.* 18. This day at noon arrived in the Downs thirteen sail of Russian men of war, which with six lying here before, are the whole of three divisions."

IRELAND. [325.]

"*Dublin, May* 1. At a most numerous meeting of the citizens of Dublin, pursuant to summonses from the high sheriff, it was agreed to censure that part of the address of the House of Lords moved by the Duke of Leinster, which insinuated, that the people of Ireland were a misguided set of men [217, 220.]. This was agreed to with only four dissenting voices.

It was unanimously agreed to, that a committee of correspondence should be immediately appointed to hold council with the rest of the associations of Ireland. [219.]

Resolved unanimously, That we never will, as magistrates or jurors, give operation to, or allow the force of any English act of parliament."

"*Dublin, May* 27. At a post-assembly held at the Tholsel on Tuesday last, the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen unanimously agreed, that they will not give force or continuance, within their jurisdiction, to any law or statute but such as have been enacted by the King, Lords, and Commons, of Ireland."

CAPTURES. [389.]

From the London Gazette.

By British men of war.

By Adm Geary's fleet: Le Compte de Hallwiel, of 350 tons, 24 guns, and 80 men, from François to Bourdeaux with sugar, coffee, and indigo [said to be worth 20,000l.]; also an English brig her prize, called the Mary, Jackson, from Newfoundland to Lisbon; and a lugger privateer, of 8 guns and 36 men. Brought into Portsmouth with the fleet [443.]

By the Flora, Capt William Peere Williams of 36 guns and 259 men: La Nymph, a French frigate of 32 guns, though pierced for 40, and 291 men. The engagement was very brisk on both sides for an hour, gradually nearing each other; when the wheel of the Flora being shot away, her shrowds, &c. much cut, she dropt on board the enemy, and continued the engagement in that position for fifteen minutes; the French then attempted to board the Flora, but were repulsed with loss. The British boarded in return, sword-in-hand, struck the colours, and took possession of the ship. —On board the Flora there were 9 killed, and 18 wounded; on board La Nymph, 63 killed, and 68 wounded.

By the Brentaillant Capt. Macbride: The Compte d'Artois, of 64 guns, and upwards of 644 men. See the captain's account of the engagement [443.].

From Lloyd's List.

By the Panther: A Spanish packet boat, from the Canary islands for Corunna, carried into Portsmouth.

By the Mercury and Fairy, on the coast of Newfoundland: Five privateers.

By the Southampton: The Compte de Maurepas, of 12 guns and 80 men, sunk off Portland, but the crew saved.

By the Guadaloupe frigate: The Champion, from St Domingo to France, sent for New York.

By the Huffar: The Reynard and Lion French privateers, the former of 4 guns and 10 swivels, the latter of 14 guns, both carried into Plymouth.

By the convoy with the Baltic fleet from Scotland: A small lugger privateer.

By the Lively: A large smuggling vessel, of 10 guns and 60 men, carried into Barnstaple.

By Commodore Johnston's squadron: La Perle, a French frigate, of 18 guns and 138 men, the N. S. Alephondria de Capagita, and a Spanish privateer of 18 guns, all by the Romney: a French packet, and an American ship with fish, by the Cerberus; and a French sloop with sugar, &c. by the Brilliant; all carried into Lisbon.

By

By the Aurora frigate: The Mayflower lugger, carried into Dublin.

By the Canada: The Young Sibrant, from St Andero to Cadiz; a Dutch ſhip for Cadiz; the St Laurence, a French ſhip from St Domingo; and the Factor, from Stockholm for Breſt, with naval ſtores; all carried into Plymouth.

By the Prince George: The St Bartholomew, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, ſent for Portſmouth.

By Britiſh privateers, &c.

By the Elifabeth letter of marque: The Marcellis Friendſhip, Adrian, carried into Falmouth

By the Dolphin privateer of Mountſbay: A veſſel laden with ſalt, carried into Penzance

By the Vulture privateer of Jerſey: Les Bons Ames, from Nantz to Martinico, with bale goods, &c.; Le Zomby, from St Domingo to Bourdeaux, with ſugar, &c.; and the St Joſeph, with wine, for Nantz: all carried into Jerſey

By the Hawke privateer, Capt. Nicols: A French privateer of 8 guns and 18 men, carried into Falmouth.

By the Dolphin privateer of Penzance: The Maria Juliana, and La Jeune, both carried into Penzance.

By the Maidſtone, Capt Hillmary: Three prizes, carried into Mahon

By the Tartar of Alderney, Rogers: The Jeune, Alida, from St Domingo to Nantz, carried into Weymouth

By a Bermuda privateer: The Hilliſborough packet, retaken.

By the Æolus privateer of Jerſey: The John Baptiſta, from Bilboa for Breſt, carried into Corke.

By a revenue cutter: A French ſmuggling privateer, ſent for Ireland.

The Snapper privateer of Liverpool, Capt Taylor, met, July 24 with a fleet of ſeven ſhips off Bourdeaux, under convoy of a 20 gun ſhip, who chaſed the Snapper till night came on; when the Snapper altered her courſe, and the next morning fell in with the ſeven fail again: the four following ſhe took, and run the three others aſhore; ſnow Le Melly, from Bayonne to the iſle of Aix laden with bombs, mortars, and oak planks; ſloop N S. de St Urſula, from St Sebaſtians, with iron and iron hoops; brigantine L'Aimable Louiſe, from Bayonne to Rochfort, with anchors, hemp, and canvaſs; and brig Bienfaiture, from Bayonne to St Maloes, with pitch, tar, and oak plank.

By the Grand Trimmer privateer: The Grave, from Havre for Bourdeaux; and the Conception, with ſalt, both carried into Falmouth.

By the Tartar cutter of Haſtings: A French ſhip of 16 guns, from Bayonne for America, carried into Haſtings.

By the Mercury privateer of Briſtol: The Polly, Ellis, from Corke to St Kitts, retaken, and carried into Briſtol.

By the Alert, Ranger, and Aligator privateers: A Spaniſh ſchooner, from Bilboa to Nantz, loaded with iron, carried into Falmouth.

By the Hypocrite privateer of Liverpool: Three prizes loaded with wheat for Spain.

By the Alert privateer of Cowes: LaVerge de la Guere, from Martinico, with ſugar, &c.

By the French, &c.

The Commerce, Curran, from Barbadoes to New York, carried into Philadelphia.

The Betſey, Sutton, on a cruiſe, carried into Philadelphia.

The Foxhunter, Conkie, carried into Corunna.

The Jean, Montgomery, from Jamaica to New York, carried into Rhode iſland.

The William, Brightman, from St Kitts for New York, carried into Egg harbour.

The Dublin, Orr, from Clyde to Gottenburg, burnt by a French privateer.

The Perſeverance, Dowe, from Corke to the Weſt Indies, ſunk by the Bellona frigate.

The Adventure, Daman, from Corke to London, ſent for France.

The Polly, Wellicot, from Oporto to Amſterdam with tobacco, ſent for America.

The Drie Gratien, from Liverpool to Amſterdam, carried into St Maloes.

The Two Brothers, Archer, from London to Gibraltar, carried into Cadiz.

The Marlborough, Dawſon, and another veſſel, carried into Bourdeaux.

The Betſey, M'Leod, from the frith of Forth, carried into Chriſtianſands.

The Charming Nancy, Mitchell, from Portſmouth to Gibraltar, with proviſions, carried into Bayonne.

The Bennet, Mauger, from Jerſey to Newfoundland, carried into Cherburg.

The Siſters Hebden and Hannah, Rymer, from Riga to Liverpool, carried into Norway.

La Madona Adolorata and St Michael Archangelo from Pool to Civita Vecchia, carried into Carthagena.

The Charming Nancy, Andrews, from Limerick to Liverpool, carried into Havre.

The Anne, Capt. Green, from Riga for Hull, carried into Dunkirk.

The St Patrick, of Waterford, Capt. Macmurphy, with linen and other goods, carried into Havre.

The Argyle, from the Weſt Indies to Quebec, ſent for Salem.

The

The Cobholm, from Madeira to Quebec, carried into Boſton.

The Reſolution privateer of Quebec, ſent for America.

The Cherokee, Boyd, from Greenock to Georgia, carried into Corunna.

The Tuſcana privateer of Liverpool, ſent for France.

The Joſeph, Way, from Waterford to Newfoundland, carried into France.

The Sally, Batton, from Africa to Jamaica, with 480 ſlaves, carried into Martinico.

The Enterpriſe, Mortimer, from Liverpool to Plymouth, carried into Morlaix.

Taken, but whither carried not mentioned: The Lovely Amy, from Oporto; the Pool, Linthorn, from Liſbon; the Molly and the Adventure, both from Liſbon to Newtoundland; the Cornelii, Adam, from Clyde to New York; the Prince William privateer of London, of 16 guns; the Rodney, Limburn, from Hull to Oporto; the Maria, Clark, from London to New York; the St Joſeph, Athwick, and the Charlotte, Pidgely, both from Waterford to Newfoundland.

Taken, but ranſomed: The Olive Branch, Powe, from Whitehaven, for 400 guineas; the following eleven ſhips by the Mayflower privateer of Dunkirk, viz. the Nancy, Miſſervey, from Jerſey to Swanſey, the Peggy, Williams, for Dublin, for 60 guineas each; the Anne, John, from Cardigan to Milford, for 50 guineas; the Cardigan, Davids, and Plandolen, Evans, from Cardigan for Milford; the Eſſex, Williams, from Newport to Milford, and Britain, Jones, from Dublin, for 80 guineas each; the Active, Allifon, from Workington to Waterford, for 400 guineas; the Mary, Gutſith, for Dublin, for 110 guineas; the Nancy, Lewis, from Biddeford to Cheſter for 70 guineas; and the Betſey, and Valentine, Brigan, from Dublin for Milford, for 130 guineas; the Diligence, Lee, from Liverpool to Plymouth, for 500 l.; the Salton, Cruden, from Dantzick for Findhorn, for 470 guineas; the Royal Union, Huiſton, from Hull, for 400 guineas; a brig, laden with tobacco-pipe clay, the ſum not mentioned; the John and Sarah, Burlinſon, for 400 guineas; the Mary, Holloway, from Milford, for 400 guineas; the Jenny, M'Ilvain from Londonderry for Chriſtianſands, for 350 guineas; the Endeavour, Brailey, from Neath for Falmouth, for 120 guineas; the Whitworth, Martin, from Swanſey, for 400 guineas; the Berry, Parry, of Waterford, for 100 guineas; a ſhip from Briſtol for Corke, for 1100 guineas; the Neily and Janet, Smith, from Gottenburg to the frith of Forth, for 400 l.; the Jean and Anne, Read, from Dantzick to Londonderry, for 1200 guineas; the Friends Goodwill, Lloyd, from Liverpool to London, for 400 guineas; the William, and the Eliſabeth and Anna, for 200 guineas each; the Gray, Stead, from Borrowſtounneſs for Copenhagen, for 350 guineas; the Roſemount, Kirkwood, for 600 guineas; the Eliſabeth and Peggy, Kirkwood, for 120 guineas; the Speedwell, Anderſon from Gardenſtown to the Weſt Highlands, for 400 guineas; the Samuel, Harley, from Falmouth to Dover, for 100 guineas; the John and Joſeph, Young, for London, with lead and corn, for 600 guineas; and the following twelve veſſels by the Black Princeſs, viz. the Garrieſtown, Hayward, from Bery to Kinſale, for 250 l.; the Thomas and Mary, Hall, and the Morning Star, Volk, from ditto to ditto, for 200 guineas each; the Concord, Wilſon, from Workington to Cork, for 400 guineas; the Sophia Auguſta, M'Kinnon, from Kirkcudbright to Campbelton, for 150 guineas; the Vine, Martindale, from Workington to Cork, and the Pomona, Kay, from ditto to Dublin, for 500 l. each; the John, M'Haac, from Campbelton to Dublin, for 400 l.; the Endeavour, Kean, from Chriſtianſound to Greenock, for 150 l.; the Mary, Orr, from Memel to Glaſgow, for 500 l.; the Jane, Wilſon, from Drontheim to Drogheda, for 400 l.; and the Carlton, Dunlop, from Campbelton, for 200 l.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 14. At Edinburgh, James Chalmer, Eſq; of Leiceſterfields, London, to Miſs Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Archibald Campbell, Eſq; collector of the cuſtoms at Preſtonpans, deceaſed.

17. At London, Thomas Lord Grantham, late ambaſſador at the court of Spain, to Lady Mary Grey, younger daughter of the Marchioneſs Grey and Earl of Hardwicke.

23. At Melvill houſe, Alexander Murray, Eſq; of Ayton, to the Hon. Miſs Mary Ogilvie, daughter of the late Lord Banff.

BIRTHS.

July 10. At Conſtantinople, one of three Sultana's, who were pregnant, of a princeſs.

Aug. On the 2d of Auguſt a very extraordinary ſight was ſeen at Kirton-le-Moor in Cumberland, viz. a man, his wife, and thirty of their children, walking to the chriſtening of the thirty-firſt. The youngeſt of the walkers was two years and five months.

DEATHS.

Laſt year, in India, Capt. Robert Grant, in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India company, and ſecretary, interpreter, &c. to the Nabob of Oude. He was accounted one of the beſt Perſian ſcholars in the Eaſt Indies.

At Calcutta, Henry Stafford Staydell, Eſq;

Esq; a member of the board of trade there.

At Calcutta, Capt. David Smith, of the 2d brigade.

At Patna, George Hurst, Esq; chief of that settlement, as before of Decca, in the East Indies.

July 2. At Naxara, in the Rioxa, Antonio Naxar, in the 109th year of his age. He left two sons, one aged 66, and the other above 60, with many nephews and grandnephews; four of whom carried his bones to the grave. This man never in his whole life tasted wine or tobacco, nor used spectacles. He was very fond of hunting, in which he was very skilful, and had for an hundred years followed that healthful exercise, and angling for trout. He was very lively and nimble to the end of his life, keeping his hearing, his sight, and his judgement to the last.

11. At Cambridge, in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. Hugh Thomas, D. D. master of Christ college, and vice-chancellor in that university. Besides the mastership of Christ college, and the deanry of Ely, he was possessed of the archdeaconry of Nottingham, the chancellorship of York, the treasurership of St David's, prebend-stalls in the churches of York, Lincoln, Ripon, and Southwell, two livings in Yorkshire, and a sinecure in Wales; in all no less than twelve church-benefices: A case, which, had it been known, might, not improperly, have been mentioned by the supporters of the overtures against pluralities in our last general assembly. [327]

16. At Liverpool, Mr William Ellis, aged 130 years, 6 months, and 6 days. He was bred a shoemaker, afterwards went to sea, and was a seaman in all Q. Anne's wars, and served as a soldier in the wars of George I. He was a remarkably affable and convertsut companion to his dying-day, and died with that chearfulness that is always attendant on a well-spent life.

At his seat of Antermonie, John Bell, Esq; who in 1715, 16, 17, 18, accompanied, as physician and surgeon, Peter the Great's embassy to Persia, and in 1719, 20, 21, to that to China; of which he published a particular account in 2 vols 4to, Glasgow 1762, since reprinted in 2 vols 12mo.

20. At London, the lady of the Earl of Hillsborough.

31. At Duffus, in the county of Moray, Mr Alexander Murray minister of that parish.

Aug. 2. At London, William Chalmers, Esq; He was formerly a captain of dragoons in this kingdom, but sold out, and went to Russia; where he was promoted to be a lieutenant-colonel of dragoons. He was engaged in several skirmishes with the Turks in the war between them and the Russians. At the peace he returned to England, with the rank of colonel in the Empress's service.

5. At London, the Rev. Mr Richard Dillon, late of the Roman-Catholic chapel in Moorfields, London, where he resided for thirty-six years, till it was destroyed by the mob in the late riots; and at the same time his house having been totally pulled down, his books and household furniture burnt, without even a bed being left for him to lie on, the shock he received from such barbarous treatment deeply affected his health and spirits, and is supposed to have hastened his death.

"*Lithuania, Aug.* 9. The Countess-dowager of M. Miozinski. She was very fond of lapdogs, and kept several about her; and having the misfortune of being bit by one of them who had gone mad, she died within twenty-four hours, in the greatest agonies, notwithstanding every assistance was procured."

12. Charles Maitland, Esq; of Raynham, in Kent, of convulsions in his stomach, occasioned by his eating mushrooms stewed in a bell-metal sauce-pan.

12. At Pen's Farm, near Newbury in Berks, Mr Thomas Pen, in the 101st year of his age. He was so healthy as to hold the plough last spring.

14. At Epping, Mr Edward Brinton, in the 102d year of his age.

15. At the manse of Dundonald, Ayrshire, Mr Thomas Walker, minister of that parish, in the 77th year of his age, and 47th of his ministry.

17. At Edinburgh, Alexander Cunnynghame, of Lathrisk, Esq; clerk to the signet.

At Cloyne, Dr George Chinery, bishop of Cloyne.

19. At Sudbury, Derbyshire, George Venables, Lord Vernon. His Lordship was born Feb. 9. 1709, and was created Lord Vernon and Baron of Kinderton May 12. 1762. He is succeeded in his title by the Hon. George Venables Vernon, born May 9. 1735.

At Simonstone, Lancashire, Susannah Evison, aged 108.

21. At Richmond, Surry, the dowager Countess Cowper.

21. At Dundee, the Rev. Mr John White of Muirhouse, in the 72d year of his age.

22. At Edinburgh, Capt. Adam Cockburn, only son of the deceased Patrick Cockburn, Esq; advocate.

26. At London, John Adam, Esq; of Whitfield.

War-office, Aug. 5.

15th light dragoons: Capt. William Courtney Crottenden, of 1st foot-guards, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Evelyn Anderson.

1st foot-guards: Capt. Sir James Duff to be

be Captain of a Company, vice Nicolas Bayly.

Lt-Col. James Mark Prevoſt, of 60th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Aug. 29. 1777.

War-office, Aug. 15.

73d foot, 2d batt: Lieut. Norman Maclean to be Captain, vice Mackay Hugh Baillie.

Capt. John André, of 54th foot, to be Adjutant-General to the forces ſerving in North America under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, vice Lord Cathcart.

Capt. Ambroſe Simpſon, of 59th foot, to be Major of Brigade of the forces.

Capt. Alexander Mackay, of 69th foot, to be Major of Brigade to the forces now ſerving in North Britain.

War-office, Aug. 29.

65th foot: Maj. John St Leger, of 90th foot, to be Major, vice Francis Marſh.

Additional Companies of the 73d foot.

Captains: Lieut. Charles Mackenzie, of 78th foot; Lieut. Alexander Trotter, of 66th foot; Lieut. Phineas Mackintoſh, of 73d foot; and Lieut. Lachlan M'Lachlan, of 73d foot.

Capt. David Skene, late of 28th foot, to be Baggagemaſter and Inſpector of the roads in North Britain, vice Robert Skene.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

Ten dated June 29, viz.

3d horſe: Eldeſt Captain Mountifort Longfield to be Major, vice Hon. Marcus Anneſley, deceaſed; Capt.-Lieut. John Reed to be Captain, vice Longfield; and Capt.-Lieut. Edward Willey, of the 13th dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Reed.

4th horſe: Lieut. Edward Ward, of 18th dragoons, to be Captain, vice John Cramton, who retires.

12th dragoons: Lieut. Lewis Saurin to be Captain, vice Charles Hamilton, who retires.

13th dragoons: Lieut. John Browne, of the 14th dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Edward Willey.

67th foot: Lieut. Danvers Graves to be Captain, vice Robert Gore, who retires.

77th foot: Lieut. William Robertſon, of the 55th foot, to be Captain, vice John Grant, who retires; Capt.-Lieut. Pat. Campbell to be Captain, vice Hon. Charles Cathcart, promoted; and Eldeſt Lieutenant Charles Murray to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Campbell.

Invalids: Lieut. Robert Browne, of 3d foot, to be Captain of the ſixth company of Invalids, vice Richard Lombard, removed to the ſecond company.

Two dated June 30. viz.

15th foot: Lieut. Colin Campbell to be Captain, vice Robert Saville, who retires.

30th foot: Lieut. William Rochfort to be Captain, vice Thomas Jennings, who retires.

One dated July 8, viz.

Invalids: Lieut. William Southwell, on the eſtabliſhment of halfpay, to be Captain of the fifth company, vice Henry Flood, deceaſed.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Sept. 15. 1780.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	19s. 0d.	18s. 0d.	16s. 0d.
Bear,	14s. 6d.	14s. 0d.	12s. 8d.
Oats,	11s. 3d.	10s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Peaſe,	9s. 0d.	8s. 6d.	7s. 0d.

Edinburgh, Sept. 26. 1780. Oat-meal, 9d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 6d. Peaſe-meal, 5d 2f.

Burials in the Greyfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in Auguſt 1780.

Males 16 } 34. Decreaſed 1.
Females 18 }

Age.	No	Diseases.	No
Under 2	9	Aged ——	4
Between 2 & 5	3	Bowelhive ——	1
5 & 10	2	Conſumption ——	10
10 & 20	3	Chincough ——	3
20 & 30	1	Childbed ——	1
30 & 40	2	Dropſy ——	1
40 & 50	3	Fever ——	6
50 & 60	3	Palſy ——	1
60 & 70	6	Small pox ——	2
70 & 80	1	Stillborn ——	1
80 & 90	1	Teething —	4

PRICES of STOCKS.

Aug 16.

Bank Stock, 115.
3 per cent Bk. red. 62 1 4th a 1 half.
3 per cent Conſ. 62 1 8th.
Ditto 1726, 59 3 4ths.
3 1 half per cent. 1758, 61 3 4ths.
4 per cent. Conſ. 62 5 8ths.
Ditto New 1777, 75 5 8ths a 3 4ths.
India Bonds, 21 s. Pr.
Navy and Victl. Bills, 11 1 4th per cent.
Long Annuities, 16 5 16ths a 7 8ths.
Scrip 76 7 8ths.
Annuities 1778, 12 1 half a 9 16ths.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 7s. 0d.

Aug. 26.

Bank Stock, 114 1 half a 5 8ths.
South Sea Old Ann. 60 7 8ths a 61.
3 per cent Bk red. 61 3 4ths a 7 8ths.
3 per cent. Conſ 61 3 8ths a 1 half.
4 per cent Conſ. 61 3 4ths a 7 8ths.
India Bonds, 23 s. a 25 s.
Long Annuities, 16 3 4ths.
Scrip. 76 1 4th.
Annuities 1778, 12 3 8ths a 7 16ths.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 7s. 0d.